





# WOMEN IN TIGHTS.

The Show Bills Discussed by the Methodist Ministers Yesterday.

## INTERESTING RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

A Committee Appointed to See the Police Commissioners for the Purpose of Suppressing Indecency.

The Methodist ministers have placed their seal of condemnation upon the show bills that are daily growing more and more obnoxious and that seek to undermine the moral growth of the community.

They say it is high time that Atlanta should rise up and suppress such an evil that is daily growing more and more obnoxious and that seeks to undermine the moral growth of the community.

Such exhibitions of indecency, it is charged, are hurtful to the young who are brought in contact with them unavoidably on account of the number of these sign boards that are scattered throughout the city.

The action of the ministers yesterday morning was plain and unequivocal. A set of resolutions were introduced at the meeting and these leave no doubt as to the attitude of the Methodist ministers on the subject of sign boards. They were not adopted, however, for the simple reason that such a set of resolutions would only prove an advertisement at this particular time and instead of suppressing the evil would serve to magnify it.

The following are the resolutions introduced:

"Whereas, The posting of theatrical show bills on the bill boards of this city is an indecent in character is doing much harm in corrupting the youth of our country, other cities, Chattanooga for one, have through their boards of police commissioners, prevented the posting of such indecent pictures in their midst. We believe the time has come in Atlanta when the lines should be drawn here also and these pictures forbidden to public view. If theatrical companies intend to debauch all those who look upon their corrupting scenes inside the playhouses, we object an attempt to debauch those who never go to theaters by displaying their sensuality on a public bill board.

"Resolved, That we, the Methodist ministers of Atlanta, ask the police commissioners of our city to exercise their authority and prevent the posting inside the city limits of such notoriously indecent show bills as the 'Spider and the Fly' and 'Hoy's Black Sheep' companies have recently inflicted upon this community.

"Pastor St. Mark's Church, E. M. STANTON, 'Pastor St. Luke's Church, J. B. COOK.

Instead of adopting these resolutions a substitute was agreed upon to the effect that a committee be named to confer with the police commissioners in regard to the matter. This substitute was offered by Dr. Heldt and the following committee was appointed to bring the matter before the commissioners: Rev. H. H. Parks, Rev. J. W. Heldt and Rev. W. F. Cook.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday morning were: Revs. H. H. Parks, T. R. Kendall, J. W. Heldt, J. H. Eakes, J. W. Roberts, M. S. Williams, J. T. Davis, Jr., T. R. Kendall, J. W. Heldt, J. H. Eakes, W. C. Butler, E. M. Stanton, J. B. Robins and W. F. Cook, in addition to quite a number of visiting clergymen, among them Dr. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, the recent president of the college, Louisiana; Rev. J. J. Sneed, Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, of the State university, and several others.

The meeting was a very interesting one and quite a number of people were present. The time of meeting was changed from 10 o'clock to 9:30 o'clock on Monday of each week.

## FOR A STATE EXHIBIT.

The Bill Providing for It Is in Mr. Hall's Hands.

Hon. Hewlett A. Hall, of Covella, will be one of the special champions of a state exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition and the bill providing for such an exhibit is in his charge.

Under the provisions of the bill no appropriation is mentioned, but it authorizes and empowers the various departments of the state government to make a display of the resources coming under the head of that department—agricultural, mineral, educational and such other departments as may be of interest.

The bill is in excellent hands. Mr. Hall is one of the most brilliant young men in the general assembly, a man whose ability is universally recognized. He is deeply interested in the exposition work and will render the magnificent enterprise splendid aid. Of course he will have able and enthusiastic co-workers, for everybody is for the exposition.

## Another Applicant.

Hon. R. C. Knight, sheriff of Walton county, for the past eight years, is a candidate for assistant keeper of the penitentiary, and has filed strong endorsements with the governor. Mr. Knight is one of the most popular men in Walton county, and has made an exemplary sheriff. He would make a splendid officer in the position he seeks.

## TALK OF THE TOWN.

From private to commander in chief is a step that few soldiers ever take. That is the big step that Governor Atkinson took yesterday, however. Adjutant General Lowman, of the state militia, yesterday issued an order discharging Governor Atkinson from enlistment in the volunteer force. Governor Atkinson has been enlisted as a private in Company G, of the Fifth regiment—the Newman company—for quite a long while. Both the governor and the adjutant general, however, were in the militia, and consequently the commander in chief of the state militia, he had to be discharged from enlistment as a private to accept the higher position. The order was written out by Adjutant General Lowman in the usual form.

"Naturally," said Mr. Lowman yesterday, "the volunteer militia expects a good deal from Governor Atkinson. He comes from their ranks and is very popular with them. We want considerable state aid next year, and of course, will rely on our military governor to be our friend."

For a time Mr. Ed Durant, the newspaper man, was looked upon as a possible appointee to the position of secretary of the state, in the capacity of private secretary. "I want to say," said Mr. Durant, "that I could have had the place if I had desired it; but I preferred to continue in the newspaper line. I was not an aspirant for the place at all, and, as I said, could have had it if I had chosen to take it. I did not choose to do so under the circumstances." Mr. Durant will continue to represent the Savannah and Macon papers.

## COLORED PEOPLE SHOT INTO.

A Dastardly Outrage Upon Peaceable People in Darlington.

Greenwood, S. C., October 29.—A most diabolical crime was committed here last night while the colored folks were returning from prayer meeting. One man was killed, one woman shot in three places and another man had his clothes ripped with bullets. The coroner's inquest has been in session all day and tonight adjourned for further information, as the assassin has confessed. A requisition for the blood of the slain is being issued and the case is being handled with the utmost dispatch. The inquest has adjourned until tomorrow.

## A Helpless Invalid

Kidney and Liver Trouble and Nervous Debility

16 Years of Suffering Ended by Taking Hood's

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"The effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case have been truly marvelous. I am now healthy and free from all the troubles which have afflicted me for sixteen years. I have been troubled with kidney trouble and nervous debility, and was a helpless invalid."

I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for three months and I feel that I am cured. I feel better now than I have for sixteen years. I think God first for my health, and C. I. Hood & Co., second, for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have recommended it to all my neighbors and several of them are using Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results. I am 35 years old and feel better than I did at 40."

Mrs. E. W. Wade, Stoneville, Tenn.

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# THE GOVERNOR-ELECT IS BEING BESIEGED

by Many Applicants.

## THERE ARE ONLY A FEW PLUMS

But There Is No Lack of Aspiration—Governor Atkinson as a Sphinx—Only Seven Offices to Be Filled.

The first official act of Governor Atkinson was to sign the commission of Hon. James M. Dupree as trustee of the Girls' Normal and Industrial college.

Colonel Dupree was appointed to that position by Governor Northern and the senate in executive session had approved this recent appointment with others. It happened that this commission was the first issued and in signing it Governor Atkinson assigned one of his close friends to an institution in which he has an especially tender interest.

Another act very much to his liking was the swearing in of Chief Justice Simmons and Associate Justice Atkinson, of the supreme court. The commissions to these gentlemen were issued in the morning and accompanied by a number of friends, they went to the governor's office and the oath was administered. Judge Atkinson will begin his work on the supreme bench today.

After the Plumes.

The governor has seven places at his disposal and about 700—not many less—applications. All day long yesterday he listened to the applications of the aspirants and the endorsing commendation of friends.

"He is learning fast," said one of his close friends, "and is just as much of a sphinx as a governor should be. I tried to get some idea of his position on the matter in which I am specially interested but couldn't get a thing."

It was the governor's intention to keep off the consideration of these applications until today, but he found that a number of people were here on expense awaiting a hearing and he decided to let them have it as soon as possible. So all day long he was giving these audiences.

The places under special consideration are three in the penitentiary department, two in the school department, an adjutant general and an assistant librarian.

In addition to the personal applications the governor's mail was freighted with letters bearing on this general subject. The clerk in the executive department were kept busy sorting and arranging these endorsements.

## No Telling When.

Governor Atkinson has given no indication of his purposes toward any of the offices and when asked what he will decide he shakes his head.

The fact is, he doesn't know himself when he will make the appointments. He will probably make them at an early date as possible, as the delay only increases the anxiety of the applicants.

The governor's friends, and all would like to have it over as soon as possible.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Ladies of the library committee and young ladies who have promised to assist in the centennial department of the Savannah cotton exchange.

Misses: Mrs. A. D. Adair, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mrs. L. F. Porter, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. R. R. Cobb, Mrs. T. R. Cobb, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. Iverson, Mrs. Ottley, Mrs. Burton Smith, Mrs. Eugene Spalding, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Henry Tanner, Mrs. J. R. Gray, Mrs. Frank Holland, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. Lee Douglas, Mrs. Northern, Mrs. Gehard, Misses Beck, Jennie Echols, Monette Thomas, Lillie Lochrane, Mary Barnett, Ida Gieren, Alice Stocking, Bell and Margaret Newman, Marie Romero, Mrs. Craig, Ellen Hyler, Lula Kingsberg, Lella Morris, Kathleen Jones, Annie Bates and Maud Hirsch.

Columbia, S. C., October 29.—(Special.)—Miss Frances E. Ralls, of this city, was intended of the Savannah cotton exchange. The ceremony was performed by Dr. B. at the home of R. J. Blalock, a brother-in-law of the bride. Mr. Merrihew has been superintendent of the Savannah cotton exchange for six years.

Opelika, Ala., October 29.—(Special.)—At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Charles G. Wynn, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Maud C. Gattrell, of Opelika, were quietly married at the residence of Dr. Q. L. Cobb, on Adams street. The fortunate groom is a prominent citizen of Atlanta, being well and favorably known in that city, while the fascinating bride is the niece of the late General John G. Gattrell, of Atlanta, and the sister of Mrs. Q. L. Cobb, of Opelika, with whom she has recently resided, and numbers her friends by the score, who wish her every success and perpetual happiness, so richly deserved.

## THE BELL WHICH RINGS FROM THE CHURCH

Of the Domestic Unhappiness of Mrs. Sinclair, Whose Husband's Loves Form a Subject for Legal Investigation.

That Sinclair estate, for which there are so many claimants, may cover an interesting page of court records in Fulton county before the millions Sinclair left are divided.

Rosalie Peprall, who was one of the wives of the wealthy Marylander, passed six or eight years of her life in Atlanta, every day receiving the tender nursing of the sisters at St. Joseph's infirmary, where she died, after every effort had been made to prolong her life.

And now her remains occupy a grave in Westview cemetery, where they were laid by the tender hands of the sisters, assisted by the pallbearers and the minister in charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

But while the grave in which the body rests bears nothing but a simple slab of marble to mark it, the life of the woman whose form fills it is recalled thrice a day by all who are within the sound of the bells which toll the hour from the steeple of that saintly church located on the corner of Hunter and Chestnut streets, and know the history of the bells which call people to work, send them to dinner and inform them that the day's toll is over.

It was Mrs. Sinclair who provided those bells with the money which was used to purchase them. She was a woman of means and the money with which the bells were bought was realized from the sale of two magnificent diamond rings, the gift of her husband, who died in 1881, and then details of her life and her husband's life are given.

Just what brought Mrs. Sinclair to Atlanta is not known, neither is it known just exactly when she came. But some eight years ago a lady, well advanced in years, came to the city of the late William Sinclair, of Baltimore, and asked for accommodations. Sister Cecilia was then in charge of the infirmary and after a short conversation with the lady, she gave her accommodations. On the registry book the lady's name was recorded as Mrs. Sinclair and her home was given as Florida. It did not take the sisters at the infirmary long to discover that the lady was a cripple for life and that there was no chance for her dismissal from the hospital, other than as an invalid, until the undertaker should make a call upon her. The kind gentleness for which the home is known, and that attentive work the sisters could give, Mrs. Sinclair's life was made as pleasant as could be. At first Mrs. Sinclair had little to say of herself or her past, further than to declare her name, locate herself as the wife of a wealthy Baltimorean, with whom she appeared to have correspondence whatever the subject.

Mrs. Sinclair's purse was never empty, but there was no profuse spending of money by her. In fact, so quiet was her life, that the infirmary had no knowledge that she was in the city and this morning many will be surprised to know that so prominent an actor in one of the great plays of life, the drama of marriage, had been so well retired in their midst. Though quiet and retiring in her nature and disposition, Mrs. Sinclair found among the noble sisters who attended her, a home in which her confidence and through whom her story was made known to a few who were in the habit of visiting the infirmary.

The story of the life of Mrs. Sinclair was one of dramatic interest. She was the wife of a man who was one of the oldest of Florida; of her father and brother she talked in the most delightful manner. She told, too, of the wooing which came to her by Sinclair, a man who was represented to be wealthy and who was a gentleman, a gentleman, a gentleman. Then she recounted the happy marriage and described the happy days of her bridehood. The days of her life with the man she loved were painted with a brush of gold. She described an accident to herself in which she was crippled, and then came the details of the manner in which her husband became fond of her, and the result in her coming to Atlanta and seeking a home in the infirmary, where she knew she would receive the best attention.

After entering the infirmary Mrs. Sinclair appeared to have but one object in view and that was the church, to which she devoted herself. She was a regular attendant upon the services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception and was always a willing and generous giver.

Her mail was never heavy, but her time was not wasted in the evening. In fact, it is said at the infirmary that during the entire six or eight years Mrs. Sinclair was there she had no other guests than the sisters. Some time during her stay in Atlanta Mrs. Sinclair observed in the infirmary a woman who was in the habit of visiting the infirmary. She was a woman of means and the money with which the bells were bought was realized from the sale of two magnificent diamond rings, the gift of her husband, who died in 1881, and then details of her life and her husband's life are given.

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Just what brought Mrs. Sinclair to Atlanta is not known, neither is it known just exactly when she came. But some eight years ago a lady, well advanced in years, came to the city of the late William Sinclair, of Baltimore, and asked for accommodations. Sister Cecilia was then in charge of the infirmary and after a short conversation with the lady, she gave her accommodations. On the registry book the lady's name was recorded as Mrs. Sinclair and her home was given as Florida. It did not take the sisters at the infirmary long to discover that the lady was a cripple for life and that there was no chance for her dismissal from the hospital, other than as an invalid, until the undertaker should make a call upon her. The kind gentleness for which the home is known, and that attentive work the sisters could give, Mrs. Sinclair's life was made as pleasant as could be. At first Mrs. Sinclair had little to say of herself or her past, further than to declare her name, locate herself as the wife of a wealthy Baltimorean, with whom she appeared to have correspondence whatever the subject.

Mrs. Sinclair's purse was never empty, but there was no profuse spending of money by her. In fact, so quiet was her life, that the infirmary had no knowledge that she was in the city and this morning many will be surprised to know that so prominent an actor in one of the great plays of life, the drama of marriage, had been so well retired in their midst. Though quiet and retiring in her nature and disposition, Mrs. Sinclair found among the noble sisters who attended her, a home in which her confidence and through whom her story was made known to a few who were in the habit of visiting the infirmary.

The story of the life of Mrs. Sinclair was one of dramatic interest. She was the wife of a man who was one of the oldest of Florida; of her father and brother she talked in the most delightful manner. She told, too, of the wooing which came to her by Sinclair, a man who was represented to be wealthy and who was a gentleman, a gentleman, a gentleman. Then she recounted the happy marriage and described the happy days of her bridehood. The days of her life with the man she loved were painted with a brush of gold. She described an accident to herself in which she was crippled, and then came the details of the manner in which her husband became fond of her, and the result in her coming to Atlanta and seeking a home in the infirmary, where she knew she would receive the best attention.

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## REFUSED TO VOTE.

The Populist Members of the Legislature  
Would Not Take Part

IN THE ELECTION OF JUDGES

They Make an Attack on the Democratic Caucus.

A REFORMATORY BILL INTRODUCED

By Hon. W. H. Harrison, of Quitman—The  
Day's Developments in Both Houses.A chief justice of the supreme court, an  
associate justice of that court, and a number  
of judges and solicitors of the superior  
court were elected by the legislature in  
joint session yesterday, and the gentlemen  
who were chosen to those high offices were  
elected without the assistance of populist  
votes.It was the day fixed by law for the general  
assembly to fill the vacancies. During  
the morning session of the senate and house,  
before the hour set for the joint session to  
go into the election, the populists had  
in each house protests and a request of a  
leave of absence which was generally re-  
garded by the democrats as a bit of grand-  
stand play.

The Populist Protest.

The protest read as follows:  
"In behalf of over 100,000 voters of Georgia,  
we respectfully protest against being  
made parties to the enactment of a partisan  
caucus election into statutory law, by and  
through which the judicial branch of the  
government may become partisan. We,  
therefore, request leave of absence during  
the joint session of the general assembly to  
be convened for the election of judges and  
solicitors."The copy of this which was presented in  
the senate was signed by H. B. Brown, thirty-  
ninth district; James L. Keen, sixteenth  
district; C. E. McGee, nineteenth district;  
J. W. McGarity, twenty-ninth district;  
Clairborne Sneed, twenty-ninth district;  
T. S. Johnson, thirty-third district; Blon  
Williams, thirty-sixth district.That presented in the house was signed  
by H. B. Boyd, Jr., McDuffie; J. L. Full-  
wood, Polk; R. B. Traylor, Harris; J. R.  
Hogan, Lincoln; W. K. Wilkinson, Chatta-  
hoochee; H. A. Florence, Meriwether; H.  
Whorter, Greene; William Walden, Glas-  
cock; R. P. Wrenn, Jefferson; D. T. Mont-  
fort, Taylor; J. R. Henderson, Forsyth; J.  
L. Sumner, Worth; H. G. Edfield, Screven;  
William Spier, Effingham; J. J. Griffin, Gor-  
don; F. R. Pool, Warren; J. R. Baggett,  
Laurens; R. T. Lovett, Johnson; W. J.  
Short, Marion; J. R. Allen, Pickens; J. D.  
McDaniel, Fannin; J. J. Pope, Harlison,  
John Johnson, Tallapoosa; R. L. Durham,  
Oconee; H. L. Holbrook, John Caldwell,  
Meriwether; L. F. Sell, G. D. Bennett, Jack-  
son; John R. R. Spencer, Carroll; J. A. Mur-  
ray, Carroll; R. E. Davidson, Greene; W. M.  
Cook, Fayette; E. N. Ennis, Baldwin; J.  
H. Gilreath, Bartow; G. A. Fink, Bartow;  
Dr. L. L. Clemens, Milton; W. J. Gray,  
Paulding; C. L. Franklin, White; S. D.  
Greer, Harris.

How It Was Disposed Of.

In the senate there was but little argument  
over the matter, the paper being promptly  
tabled on the motion of Senator Harris.  
In the house Mr. Humphreys made the  
point of order after the paper had been  
read that it impugned the motives of the  
members of the house and under rule 23,  
was out of order.Mr. Hogan, who had sent the paper to  
the clerk's desk under the question of priv-  
ilege, claimed that it was simply a request  
for a leave of absence. He said that the  
protest was not against the action of the  
house but against the caucus. The speaker  
held that so as the paper was a request  
upon the house, it was not in order. He  
said, however, that if there was a simple  
request for leave of absence it would be in  
order.Mr. Hogan argued that as there was no  
protest against the house, it ought to be  
acted upon.Mr. Holland moved that the leave asked  
for be granted, but Mr. Rockwell said that  
he didn't see any good reason for that, as  
the so-called request for leave was simply  
an effort to make political capital and he  
believed that, as members, the populists  
ought to be made to stay and take their  
medicine.Mr. Mell said that the constitution required  
these men, who had been sent here as  
representatives of the counties, to stay  
and perform their duty and he believed that  
they should be made to do so. The applause  
which greeted Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Mell  
showed clearly the sentiment of the house.Mr. Jones, of Dougherty, introduced an  
amendment to the motion of Mr. Holland  
to the effect that "the populist members  
whose names are appended to the petition,  
be allowed leave of absence for any length  
of time they may desire during the session  
of the legislature and that the usual per-  
diem be deducted during said absence."Mr. Holland promptly accepted the amend-  
ment, which the speaker as promptly ruled  
out of order, and on motion of Mr. Harrison,  
of Quitman, the request of Mr. Hogan and  
his associates was laid upon the table.

The Election of Judges.

Shortly after this the senate marched into

What do you

Wish for,

in the way of

easy

work?

You can

have it, if

you'll use

Pearline.

With any

thing you can think of, that

water doesn't hurt, the easiest

way to wash it or to clean it is

to take Pearline. You can't

do any harm, by doing away

with that wearing rub, rub,

rub. Besides, with almost

everything, there are special

reasons why you should use

Pearline. For instance:

There's no shrink to flannels,

if they're properly

washed with it.

Beware

of cheap

imitations. It's the same

as the same. It's the same

as the same. It's the same

as the same. It's the same

as the same. It's the same

the house and President Venable called the

joint assembly to order.

The work of electing the judges and  
solicitors was begun with the nomination of  
Hon. Thomas J. Simmons, of Bibb county,  
for the position of chief justice. As the roll  
had to be called on each election, the rest  
of the morning and all of the afternoon was  
consumed in the work and the following  
gentlemen received the full democratic vote  
for the offices to which they had been nomi-  
nated by the democratic caucus. The popu-  
lists did not vote at all:

Those elected were:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Hon.  
Thomas J. Simmons, of Bibb.Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,  
Short and Long Terms—Hon. Spencer R.Judge of the Macon Circuit, Short and  
Long Terms—Hon. J. L. Hardeman, of

Bibb.

Judge of the Augusta Circuit—Hon. E. H.

Callaway, of Burke.

Judge of the Brunswick Circuit—Hon. J.

L. Sweat, of Ware.

Judge of the Southern Circuit—Hon. A.

H. Hannel, of Thomas.

Judge of the Northern Circuit—Hon. Sea-  
born Reese, of Hancock.Judge of the Flint Circuit—Hon. Marcus  
W. Beck, of Butts.Judge of the Rome Circuit—Hon. Walter  
Turnbull, of Floyd.

Judge of the Tallapoosa Circuit—Hon. C.

J. James, of Polk.

Solicitor General of the Tallapoosa Cir-  
cuit—Hon. W. T. Roberts, of Douglas.At 5 o'clock the joint assembly was dis-  
solved. At 11 o'clock today it will recon-  
vene and complete the elections.

For a Juvenile Reformatory.

A strong effort is to be made to secure  
passage by this legislature of a bill pro-  
viding for a reformatory for juvenile criminals  
of Georgia.

From all parts of the state come the

heartiest endorsements of The Constitu-  
tion's fight for a reformatory and one of  
the earliest matters which will be brought  
to the attention of the general assembly  
will, therefore, be this reformatory bill.The bill was introduced yesterday by the  
veteran legislator, Hon. William Harrison,  
of the county of Quitman. It is the same  
bill that was introduced in the last legisla-  
ture by Mr. Martin, of Fulton, and which  
failed of passage simply on account of the  
lightness of attendance during the closing  
days of the legislative session.The bill is entitled, "An act to establish  
a reformatory prison for juvenile criminals  
in the state of Georgia, convicted of fel-  
onies not sentenced to death, to provide for  
its management and maintenance, to make  
appropriations therefor and for other pur-  
poses."Under the provisions of the bill the gov-  
ernor is to appoint three commissioners,  
one a practical and successful farmer, one  
a skilled physician and the other a business  
man known for his sagacity and practical  
sense. The commissioners are to purchase  
a site for a "reformatory prison." Thisis to consist of an improved farm, contain-  
ing not more than a thousand and not less  
than seven hundred acres of land. This  
to cost not more than \$10 per acre. Suit-  
able buildings are to be erected upon this  
site in such a manner as to separate the  
sexes and also the white and colored in-  
mates. These commissioners shall have con-  
trol of the reformatory prison when it is  
ready for occupancy. They must make  
monthly, quarterly and semi-annual visits.  
It is their duty to select the necessary of-  
ficers for the prison and shall make to the  
governor semi-annually a detailed report  
of every matter relating to the condition  
and management of the institution.The bill provides for a superintendent,  
who shall be a competent and practical  
business man and a farmer, of good moral  
character of humane disposition. He is to  
be the financial head of the institution,  
making all purchases and disbursements,  
and making detailed reports to the com-  
missioners and to the governor.All juvenile criminals under the age of  
sixteen, who have been convicted of a fel-  
ony, not sentenced to death, shall be sent  
to this institution during the term of their  
sentence. It is the design of the institution  
to be a place where juvenile criminals shall  
be reformed, but at the same time properly  
punished, disciplined and kept employed.The inmates are to be kept constantly at  
work during week days, allowing the proper  
time for rest and for meals. The kind of  
work and the number of hours to be worked  
shall be determined by the superintendent,  
in consultation with the commissioners, con-  
sidering the age, sex and physical condition  
of the inmates. The best influences possi-  
ble shall be thrown around them and every  
effort shall be made to preserve the quali-  
ties of character and good citizenship.The bill is quite a lengthy one, going into  
details as to the method of transfer of pris-  
oners and of putting into effect the pro-  
visions of the act should it become a law.  
When Mr. Martin's bill came up for pas-  
sage before the last house it received sev-  
enty-nine votes, a good majority of those  
voting, but not the necessary constitutional  
majority. It was reconsidered and was  
again placed on its passage, because of  
the small attendance the last days of the  
legislature. It is in excellent hands this  
time, as it was before, and Colonel Har-  
rison will leave no stone unturned to secure  
its passage. The sentiment in favor of an  
institution of this kind has grown greatly  
through its strong advocacy by The Con-  
stitution, Governor Northern and other dis-  
tinguished men through the state, and will  
have the hearty co-operation of the present  
administration.

Some Features of the Day.

Hon. Clarence Wilson introduced in the  
house yesterday a bill providing that the  
second session of the legislature shall be a  
summer session, and shall convene on the  
second Wednesday in July.Mr. Tatum, senator from the forty-fourth  
district, introduced a bill yesterday which  
created quite a little stir. It provides for  
the consolidation of the offices of principal  
physician and principal physician of the peni-  
tentiary. "I, of course, have nobody in  
mind in introducing this bill," said Mr. Ta-  
tum. "My only object being to save to the  
state \$2,000. Yes, it would require a phy-  
sician to fill the office under my bill,  
but I believe there is every opportunity of  
finding men and plenty of them, too, who  
would be able and capable of managing the  
affairs of the penitentiary, doing the work  
done by the principal keeper and those done  
by the principal physician as well."

Uniformity of Elections.

Mr. Broyles introduced in the senate a  
bill looking to uniform elections. It pro-  
vides that all elections, except the election  
for congressmen, shall be held on one day,  
the first Wednesday in October.The reason that all elections are not put  
on the same day as the congressional elec-  
tion was that it would require an amend-  
ment of the constitution to change the date  
of the governor's election," said Mr. Brand.There, therefore, taken what the constitu-  
tion permits, and is to have  
everything except the congressional elec-  
tions on the same day the constitution fixes  
for the election of governor."

The Atlanta City Court.

Mr. Broyles introduced in the house yester-  
day a local bill bearing on the city court  
which reads as follows:"Section 1. The city court of Atlanta shall  
not have jurisdiction of any suit or cause  
of action when the principal sum claimed,  
exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$100;  
in cases where jurisdiction is now vested in  
the justice courts."The reason that the city court is not compe-  
tent for the defendant, in any suit brought in the saidcity court, to plead specially to the juris-  
diction of said court, that the principal  
amount really due when the suit was  
brought, after deducting all credits to which  
the defendant was then entitled, was less  
than \$100, and said suit shall be first sub-  
mitted to the justice court, and if the jury  
find in favor of said plea, the court shall  
dismiss said suit at defendant's cost."Sec. 2. That in all other respects the  
jurisdiction of said city court shall re-  
main unchanged, and it shall have juris-  
diction to hear and determine all other cases  
of whatever nature which are not, under  
the constitution, exclusively cognizable  
in the supreme court."

The last clause repeals conflicting laws.

The Pleading Act.

Two bills were introduced yesterday bear-  
ing upon what is known as the pleading  
act, which was passed in 1883. These are  
bills in which great interest will be felt  
by all the legal fraternity, especially.One of these was introduced by Mr.  
Brand and provided for the repeal of that  
act.The other one was by Mr. Williamson,  
of Monroe county, and provided for an amend-  
ment to the pleading act, so as to allow the  
plaintiff to take a judgment at the first term  
in all cases where pleas are stricken by the  
court or no plea filed.

Other Interesting Bills.

Mr. Bailey introduced in the house a bill  
providing for amendment of the constitu-  
tion so as to increase the number of judges  
of the supreme court from three to five.In the senate, Mr. Cunningham introduced  
several bills. They were: A bill to provide  
for probates of foreign wills; also, a bill  
to provide for the descent of property, where  
persons are lost in the same catastrophe;  
also, a bill to prevent any one from inher-  
iting property who is in responsible for the  
death; also, a bill to provide for the levy and  
sale of property where the defendant has an  
interest in real estate, but has not the title;  
also, a bill to prescribe a uniform plan  
of condemning private property for public  
purposes.

Somewhat Personal.

Among the prominent Georgians who were  
in the capital yesterday was Judge Sampson  
Harris of Carroll county.Hon. A. F. Daley, who was a prominent  
member of the last senate, is among the  
visitors.Judge Jim Guerry, the former judge of the  
Pataula circuit, is shaking hands with  
friends, and finds a lot of them here.Among the ex-members of the legislature  
who are visiting the scene of their former  
triumphs, is Hon. Will Neal, of Floyd  
county.In the mention of the candidates for the  
solicitorship of the city court of Atlanta,  
the name of Day Douglas was omitted.Mr. Rountree is one of the prominent  
candidates for the position, and his friends  
have given him strong backing for it.

The Day's New Bills.

In the senate—Mr. Broughton—A bill to es-  
tablish a system of public schools in Mad-  
ison and to issue bonds.Mr. Brand—A bill to amend an act incor-  
porating the Coweta bank and changing the  
name from Coweta bank to "People's bank."In the House—Mr. Wynne—To provide a  
new charter for the town of Washington.Mr. Harrison—To establish a reformatory  
prison for juvenile criminals.Mr. Hodge—To change the time of holding  
the supreme court in Pulaski county.Mr. Williamson—Amending the pleading  
act of 1883.Mr. Wilson—To amend section 178 so as to  
change the time for the meeting of the  
general assembly at its second session.Mr. Clemens—To amend the liquor law of  
Montgomery county.Mr. Worley—To establish the county court  
of Elbert.Mr. Broyles—To exclude from the jurisdic-  
tion of the city court of Atlanta certain  
cases where the amounts involved do not  
exceed \$100 and for other purposes.Mr. Hall—To change the name of the  
Coveta bank.Mr. Bailey—To amend the constitution so  
as to increase the number of justices of the  
supreme court from 3 to 5.Mr. Dooly—To amend the charter of the  
town of Vienna.Ten cents a pound will buy cheap and  
poisonous baking powders. They work di-  
rect injury to nursing mothers, dyspepsia  
and others in delicate health. Dr. Price's,  
a pure Cream of Tartar powder, not only  
saves doctor bills, but is more eco-  
nomical than others.

A Card from Ex-Representative Styles.

Atlanta, Ga., October 29, 1894.—To The  
Public: Recently I wrote an article for  
The Savannah Daily News, which has caused  
criticism from certain sources upon me.  
It was with reference to the influence the  
populists were exerting over my people and  
the dangerous outcome and effect thereof.I am not a populist, and I have no politi-  
cal party. I am a man of the people, and I  
people persist in the policy they have in-  
augurated among my people in this state I  
cannot but result in deplorable conse-  
quences.In the last legislature I was a mem-  
ber and voted for the populist measures.  
I did so because it was my belief and con-  
viction that the civil war was over and  
with it all bitterness, and because I be-  
lieved in the policy of the best thinking people  
of my race, and that we were being edu-  
cationally and that we were broad  
hearted enough to rise above prejudice.Now this one act has possibly cost me my  
seat in the legislature, for it was made to  
appear to my constituents by my political  
enemies that I had favored and voted for a  
bill that would again put them in bondage.In my county my people were told that it  
was only a question of a short time before  
social barriers would be removed and in a  
few instances a demonstration was made to  
them of this fact by actual practice. It  
seems hard that while so many of our citi-  
zens are earnestly engaged in an effort to  
establish friendly and peaceable rela-  
tions between the races there must be dis-  
cussion and all over the state my people  
who thus encourage my people are the  
first to mete out summary and often bar-  
barous vengeance upon those who are en-  
deavoring to establish peace and harmony  
to an honest and open appeal to my  
people for their suffrage, but when they  
are in a hurry to vote they are the first  
of their race who does not vote with the  
populists is a traitor to the race and should  
be ostracized. I think this is carrying the  
little too far. There are colored men in  
our state who will carry to their graves  
the brand that is carried by those who  
they did not see fit to vote or advocate popu-  
listic doctrines. The evil might not be so  
great if it were not for the fact that it is  
strange as it might seem, these same men  
who have the courage of their convictions  
are looked upon by the white people as  
foes and are treated as such. It is a sad  
thing to see a man who has had his  
speeches and demonstrations made to them  
to risk this severe condemnation and ostracism  
that has been instilled into my people.  
Now, to my mind, this is all wrong and  
result in no good to either these politicians  
or to the people they delude. I am willing  
to go down politically to the stake for one  
honest conviction, and defeat under such  
circumstances is not painful to bear, but I  
cannot stand by and witness the wrong  
done to the people of the state. I am  
striving for the improvement these politicians  
are being told that the democrats are their  
most bitter enemies and that the populists  
are their only friends. Populists are men  
of their people in secret meetings and prom-  
ising them that if elected they will be given  
prominent places and the best social sec-  
tion. Populists are telling them that the  
republican party is the enemy and that the  
populists are the friends. And whereas it  
was the pride of all my people to hold in  
most sacred day the anniversary of the  
immortal Lincoln, some of them have been  
taught to believe him only to have been  
an ambitious politician.FOR RENT BY  
C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St.Office space Kimball house.  
2-room house, 12 Capitol avenue. \$3 00  
2-room house, 25 Smith. " 20 00  
2-room house, 265 Woodward avenue. " 20 00  
2-room house, 181 Formwalt. " 14 00  
2-room house, 80 Hood. " 12 00  
2-room house, 15 Nelson. " 12 00  
2-room house, 21 Orange. " 10 00  
Store, 112 Forsyth. " 20 00  
Store, 35 Whitehall, 2 floors. " 12 00  
Call for your house or vacant, place them  
with us.83-13 round trip Atlanta to Macon,  
including admission to Dixie Fair,  
via Central railroad of Georgia. The  
only line running trains in union  
passenger station at Macon. Three  
trains daily with elegant parlor cars.  
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## 12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 30, 1894.

## Cleveland and Hill.

Some of the editorial brethren who have heretofore made an industrious effort to show that Mr. Cleveland is something more than a man, something more than his party, and, therefore, beyond the reach of criticism, are now beginning to exhibit irritation over the president's failure to extend any aid or sympathy to his struggling party in New York state.

Speaking confidentially, "between us gals," as Editor Watterson would remark-and with the expectation that it will go no farther-we think the irritation grows out of the fact that the brethren in question can find no sort of excuse for Mr. Cleveland's conduct-no precedent for it, no sort of explanation for it. If it could be found these kneeling brethren would find it. They would go down in the ground, they would climb a high tree, they would take a long and painful journey by land and sea in search of it; and if they could find it, they would put on their ceremonial robes again and relight their censers.

The trouble with these brethren is that their irritation is not caused by Mr. Cleveland's attitude toward his party in New York, but grows out of the fact that they can find no possible excuse for it. The contrast between the sweet tunes of adulation that these bearded choristers of the inner political temple have been singing and their harsh notes of condemnation is not a humorous one. It is not in the way of nature to laugh at those who find that the idol they have been worshipping is common clay after all.

We regret most sincerely that The Constitution is unable to comfort these disappointed brethren. There can be no decent excuse found for Mr. Cleveland's conduct with respect to the struggle of his party in New York state. It cannot be explained on any ground that will satisfy those who sincerely believe in democratic principles. If the campaign in New York were a mere personal contest between Hill and his friends on one side and his enemies on the other, there would be a reasonable excuse for indifference on the part of democrats having no interest in affairs in that state; but there would be no excuse, even then for Mr. Cleveland's indifference. He is under obligations to the party represented by Hill that he can never repay. That party took him out of the obscurity of the sheriff's office in Erie county and made him governor; it took him out of the governor's chair and made him president. For all that he was and is he is under direct obligations to the organization represented by Mr. Hill.

But the contest in New York is not a personal one between Hill and his enemies. It is a contest between the two great parties, and on the result in New York will largely depend the result of the national contest between the two parties in 1896. It involves the success of those principles of democracy (some of which the president is said to favor) that lie at the foundation of good government, and some to maintain and preserve the rights and liberties of the people.

How does the attitude of Mr. Cleveland comport with the dignity of his high office and the duties that devolve upon him as the head of the party? Measured by these the bitterness of his conduct can hardly be described in terms at once fitting and respectful. Such a sacrifice of duties and obligations to antipathies, so narrow, so petty and so mean has never before been seen in this country. Mr. Cleveland has permitted some of his personal friends in New York to organize active opposition to the party that lifted him out of his obscurity and conferred the highest honors upon him. He has not only not lifted his hand or his voice to prevent this attack on the party, but he has apparently authorized the leader of the attacking force to announce far and wide that if the president votes in New York state at all he will vote for the candidate that is trying to destroy the party.

All the consolation that the democrats in New York and in the country at large have received from the official leader of the party in this emergency is this: That the president is a drunkard, and in the election. Some unknown man has discovered an unknown law whose operation will prevent the president from exercising the most important function of American citizenship. Mr. Everett Wheeler, the leader of the Cleveland men in New York who are opposing the party, has declared up and down that he would receive the vote of the president if the vote was cast. And now democrats are gravely informed that the president's vote will not be cast at

all. How immensely reassuring to the party in New York.

We have seen what the attitude of Mr. Cleveland is to the party that made him. We have seen that he has refused to lift a hand or open his mouth in favor of the New York democracy until it is now too late for his voice to either help or hurt the party. The damage that his silence has done cannot be undone. So far as the democrats of the country know, he is willing that the people of New York should repudiate his administration if they at the same time repudiate Mr. Hill.

Let us now, by way of contrast, turn our attention to the attitude of the leader of the state democracy in New York. He has been called a "pennant politician" and he has been pretty widely advertised as a man of narrow views and sinister designs. We have no sort of doubt that he despises Mr. Cleveland as heartily as Mr. Cleveland despises him, but what is his attitude at this crisis in the affairs of his party? Does he permit his spleen and his prejudices to control his conduct? Let the records show! Ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly, he has thrown aside all spite and animosity, all personal feeling, and is engaged in defending the administration of Mr. Cleveland. The whole temper of the map seems to have undergone such a change-a change brought about by a party emergency-that his enemies and his former critics unite in paying tributes to his broad-minded and patriotic attitude.

We regret that the matter has to be left here. We regret that Mr. Cleveland has not shown himself to be fully as loyal to his party and his party's interests as David B. Hill. We are not praising Mr. Hill. He has done and is doing no more than his duty; but he is doing that excellently well.

## How He Will Know It.

A correspondent asks: "How are we to know that prosperity is returning before we begin to feel the effects of it? I see in the papers sometimes that it is returning, but I see no signs of it."

If our correspondent is asking for a sign, we can give him an infallible one. When he sees a general rise in prices, he may know that general prosperity is returning. When he sees prices gradually falling, and observes that the staple commodities are making "new low records" in the markets he may know that prosperity is not returning; he may know that there is not the slightest hope of its returning so long as the conditions that make lower and lower prices are in operation.

When our correspondent sees a general rise in prices, he will know that the money now hoarded in the banks is flowing out into the channels of trade, in response to the demands of business and enterprise. But, in the very nature of things, this cannot happen now or in the near future. So long as the value of the products of human labor is measured by the small stock of gold in this country, just so long will prices be depressed and business depressed. So long as our currency is redeemable in this small stock of gold, just so long will the producers of the country be compelled to pay more cotton, more wheat, more iron, and more labor for a given sum of it. Falling prices put less and less money in circulation. The farmers of Georgia will get nearly one-half less money for their cotton this year than they got last year. This means, of course, that they will have half as much money with which to pay their debts and do their trading. It means in other words, that the business of the south will have to be done on half as much money as it had in last year.

Having pursued the subject thus far, we advise our correspondent-who is a business man-and all other business men to take it up at this point and reflect about it, and ask themselves seriously if it isn't about time to get at the facts of the situation and apply the remedy suggested by common sense. If any of them have not had enough of the present currency system, dictated by England, we assure them that they and all of us stand a good chance to get a great deal more than is necessary for our education in hard times.

The remedy cannot be applied at this time, nor for sometime to come, but business men, as well as farmers, should begin to think about applying it.

## Lincoln on Assassination.

When Mr. Lincoln was urged by a friend not to walk out at night without a bodyguard, the president said to him: "I long ago made up my mind that if anybody wants to kill me, he will do it. If I wore a shirt of mail and kept myself surrounded by a bodyguard, it would be all the same. There are a thousand ways of getting at a man, if it is desired that he should be killed."

General Grant shared Mr. Lincoln's views. When he was president he was frequently seen walking alone on a back street, smoking a cigar and so absorbed in thought that it would have been an easy matter for an assassin to kill him and make his escape. Whether the employment of private detectives would have saved Lincoln and Garfield is questionable. Such cranks as Booth and Guiteau would, perhaps, have bided their time and finally accomplished their purpose. The men who assassinate rulers have good reason to believe that they will be hunted down and sent to the scaffold. Very few have escaped justice in the past. These murderers are wrought up to such a pitch of madness that they are willing to lose their lives, if they can carry out their designs.

Still, we believe that our public men who have reason to fear murderous assaults should not recklessly expose themselves. They should not show the people that they distrust them, and yet yet they should take care of themselves. This is an age of cranks, and there is no telling when some half crazed wretch will get the idea into his head that it is his mission to kill some man who occupies a high official station. Carter Harrison would probably be alive today if he had caused Prendergast to be locked up when he made his first threat. But he was overconfident, and he was not reasonably prudent when he went in person at night to open his door at the ring of a stranger.

Our public men are menaced by great

perils than environed them in the days of Lincoln and Grant, and they should not be blamed if they take steps to protect themselves.

## More Money Needed.

Our economists may talk until doomsday about the tariff, overproduction and the difference between gold and silver, but the remedy for the business and industrial situation can be summed up in just two words-more money.

This country is trying the imbecile policy of contracting its currency while its population is increasing and its business is struggling for expansion.

At a time when France has over \$40 per capita of currency, our per capita is about \$25, according to misleading statistics, but in reality our actual circulation is not more than \$5 per capita. Yet France is a small country, and currency can be moved to any point from Paris in a few hours, whereas on our vast continent where the different sections move their products almost every month in the year it takes days to send currency from New York to remote points.

With a large per capita circulation France prospers; with a small per capita our country is going backward.

We have recklessly disregarded the lessons taught by our own experience. Every middle-aged man remembers that for some years after the war, when we had a large volume of currency, our commerce was active and our industries were booming. Then, every furnace was filled with fire, every chimney was smoking, every freight train was loaded, every farm was a gold mine, every hammer was swinging, and every man who wanted work could get it at good wages.

Goldbugs may sneer, and say that in those days we had a depreciated currency and too much of it, but they cannot deny that it built railroads and towns, fed and clothed the people, gave wage earners a comfortable living, paid for millions of homes, made the masses happy, kept every wheel in motion and enabled even the poorest to purchase luxuries which are now beyond their reach.

More money, then, is the remedy for the evils which now afflict our people. It has helped France, it helped us in the past, and it is what we need now.

The democrats who framed the Chicago platform held this view, and that is the reason why they adopted the free silver and state bank planks. Those planks won the great national democratic victory of 1892, and the only way to win in 1896 and restore prosperity to the country is to redeem their pledges. Financial relief-more money. This is the demand of the people and it is the winning issue.

## The Evil of Check Kiting.

The New York bankers at their last meeting appointed a committee to devise some plan to prevent check kiting. In discussing the matter the case was mentioned of a man doing business in Wall street who had tricked a New Yorker out of a large sum. This man owned a country residence at Malone, where he had a small account at the bank. He transacted all his business in the city, and one day when he gave a Wall street broker a \$10,000 order he paid for it in a check on the Malone bank. The broker deposited it, and was given credit by his bank which sent the check to its correspondent to collect. The New York bank having no correspondent at Malone sent the check to a neighboring town in which it had a correspondent. That bank sent the check to its correspondent at the nearest point to Malone. In this way it took six days for the check to reach the Malone bank. The man who drew the check had figured out the time almost to the hour when the New York bank would be notified, and he had the \$10,000 deposited on the afternoon of the fifth day in New York and the draft waived to the Malone bank. So he had the use of the \$10,000 for five days. For several months he succeeded in his speculations and the next check he drew on the Malone bank was for \$25,000. This time before he could get the money the Malone bank notified the New York bank that the check was worthless. Not being able to raise the funds he left town, and did not return until his friends had squared his account.

Another case was mentioned of a man in Brooklyn who had kited a check for \$75,000 three years without discovery. The New York banks are determined to stop the kiting practice if they can. Hereafter each country bank will notify the New York banks the moment any suspicious paper puts in its appearance. The new system will be watched with interest by everyone.

## A Dying Despot.

On what is probably his deathbed the dying czar has signalled the closing days of his career by an act of inexcusable brutality. The other day the feeble despot with his own hand signed the papers banishing to Siberia for life seventeen women and forty-eight men and boys. A life sentence to Siberia is practically a death sentence. What crime had these prisoners committed? Their story can be told in a few words. They were simple country people living in the village of Kroze. These villagers happened to be Catholics, and sometime ago they raised a large sum of money and built a new church. Then, as some of the money was left over, they proceeded to beautify the old church.

While the work was going on the new governor of the district passed through the town and ordered the old church to be closed, saying that one Catholic church was enough for any town. The people protested and by feeling the governor induced him to suspend his order until they could hear from the czar. Another governor was appointed and he ordered the church to be closed at once. He sent a police spy to the church, and the worshippers finding him a beating. Later the governor and seventy policemen went to the church and closed it. He then had the women whipped away from the church and ordered the whole body of Catholics to move on. This excited the patient coun-

try people and they drove the governor and his posse into the church and insulted them, in various ways without offering actual violence.

The next day the governor's Cossacks rode into town. They shot at every place that was seen at a window or a door. Occasionally they picked up a child on their sharp lances and tossed the little body on the roof of one of the low houses whence it rolled into the paved street below. After the melee it was found that none of the Cossacks had been hurt. Eight of the townspeople were killed, fifty or sixty crippled for life, and seventy-two captured.

The governor then authorized his men to seek for refreshments in the town. They sacked the stores, cooked their dinner in the church, beat the citizens, threw little children into blazing fires and openly outraged fifteen women and girls.

All these facts came out on the trial, but the czar endorsed the sentence of the court which condemned these persecuted people to a lingering death in Siberia. He did this over the protest of the highest judicial authorities of the empire.

This cruel conduct, taken in connection with his persecution of the Jews, shows the true character of Russia's ruler. The death of such a despot will not be mourned by many, and future generations will know him only as Alexander the Cruel.

For many days there has been a restful feeling in the democratic party. It is explained by the fact that Harter, of Ohio, has retired out of it. Men like Harter will give any party the highliglum flaps.

It is said that Mr. Hunter continues to have the appearance of a sick man who knows more than he is expected to know.

Mr. Hill hasn't allowed any petty spite to prevent him from endorsing the Cleveland administration and working heartily for the success of the democratic party.

Squire Jonas Sibley, of Gallipolis, Indiana, has just lost his aged rooster, "Old Grover," in his day and time, "Old Grover" was a gay bird, and we sympathize with Squire Sibley in his bereavement.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mrs. Mary Lease says that when she talks talking she wants to die. She is still talking.

The czar's farewell message to his country is very touching, but an order stopping the persecution of the Jews and the Catholics would have been far better.

London is excited over the success of the reformers in stopping the sale of drinks at the Empire Music hall. Some contributions to the literature of the subject this week are highly interesting. The American admirers of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome will find his latest utterance extremely frank. "I want individual liberty," he says, "because without it there is no manhood or womanhood either. I want to see people left perfectly free to drink and gamble, and walk around the Empire lounge, unmolested by old women and persons, because it is by these means that nature sorts out her children and sifts out men from noodles, strengthens the useful, and releases to their proper position the useless and foolish. Temptations are grinding stones in the mills of the gods. Nature requires them and will always require them, and they are the best sort of shallow thinkers that have ever lived. If they would be turned into an oyster bed for the propagation of jelly fish, if there were no temptations for men to ruin himself there would be no material for the world to work on. Their foolish plans for what they call the reformation of the world are in reality attempts to interrupt with their puny logic the whole machine of the Creator."

## A Strong Senator.

From The Norfolk Pilot.  
 The legislature of Georgia is about to elect a senator to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt, which falls due March 1st. Senator Patrick Walsh, the ad interim partner as to the election, has been chosen as his right to fill out the term is uncontested. But the legislature must elect a senator for the term of six years, also. For that reason there are four candidates, and Senator Walsh is one of them.

In our acquaintance with Georgia politics and public men, we do not hesitate to say that the best interests of Georgia, the south and the democratic party, inasmuch as the choice of a senator from Georgia can effect them, would be best served by the election of Patrick Walsh to fill the short and long terms. Of the four candidates in the field he is, in every respect that should distinguish a senator, far and away the best man in the quarter.

If any man ever, by ready adaptability to any masterful use of opportunities, earned the right to full endorsement of his labors and a continuance of his functions, Patrick Walsh has done so conspicuously during his brief career in the senate. The legislature of Georgia would honor themselves, profit the state and render a deserved justice should they elect Patrick Walsh to both the terms that are at their disposal. With no desire to separate his competitors and fully granting that they are able men, yet we believe that not one among them can show a record of service to the state as comparable with the long, patriotic and unselfish labors of Patrick Walsh. We sincerely hope that he will be now fully required for his devotion by the double election to which he aspires.

## THE NEW JUDGESHIPS.

Waynesboro Citizen: In the democratic caucus last week at Athens, Hon. E. H. Calaway was nominated for judge of the Augusta circuit by a majority of forty. This is a most signal victory for a brilliant lawyer and honorable citizen. He has been recognized for his merit and the circuit will discover that the legislature has made an admirable choice.

Savannah News: The democratic caucus has made an excellent selection for associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Spencer R. Atkinson is an able lawyer, a man of high character, and has, in an eminent degree, the qualities required of a judge. He is a comparatively young man, and therefore may reasonably look forward to many years of usefulness on the supreme bench.

Rome Tribune: Captain John C. Hart has been nominated for judge of the Ocmulgee circuit. He is an able lawyer and will be an ornament to the bench. The Tribune congratulates the legislators on this choice, and the people of the district as well.

Thomsonville Times: The nomination of Judge A. H. Hansell, as judge of the southern circuit without opposition, is a high tribute to one of the ablest and purest judges on the bench in Georgia.

## An Artist in Words.

From The Augusta Chronicle.  
 Mr. Lucian L. Knight is something more than a graceful phrase-maker. He is a veritable artist in words, but he is something more than that, for his voice keeps harmony with his eloquent words, and his high-strung organism vibrates with his glowing sentiments. When a single state produces a Henry Grady, a John Temple Graves and a Lucian Knight contemporaneously, in addition to a score of well-known political speakers, there seems to be no reason to apprehend the immediate disappearance of orators from the stage of public life.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

An Indian Summer Lay.  
 Oh, mellow sunshine streaming  
 On autumn's golden store;  
 'Tis mellowing, or 'tis dreaming:  
 John, kindly close that door!  
 Oh, fields of grain so yellow  
 Sweet-smiling to the sky!  
 I wonder if a fellow  
 Will have much coal to burn?  
 Oh, days when winds are sighing  
 All musical and low!  
 (I see that cold flag flying:  
 I wonder if 'twill snow?)  
 Oh, dreamy Indian summer  
 When airs from Eden float!  
 (That wind outside's a hummer:  
 John! where's my overcoat?)

## He Had Him There.

"It seems," said the judge, "that you have only lived in Georgia six months."

"Must be longer than that, sir; why, judge, I'm a brigadier general!"

Don't be disheartened. If falltime lasted all the year we wouldn't have any spring poems.

## Putting It Right.

"Poor old Bill! they tell me he was hung by the roadside!"

"Well, don't you believe it; I seen him myself, and it wur by the neck that he was hung!"

## Time is said to be money.

Time is said to be money, and yet people have no scruples at all about taking up all of your time.

## "Goshaw, Ladies!"

Rabbit in the corn field;  
 Possum in the tree;  
 'Taters in the ashes  
 An' the sorghum flowin' free.

Git along, Miss Mary!  
 Come in, Sister Lou!  
 Oh, Miss Polly Pinkcheeks,  
 I'm in love with you!

Mr. Lucian Knight's electrical banquet speech has electrified the state. The press generally speaks in the most complimentary terms of it.

## Not an Easy Job.

"It is in evidence," said the judge, "that the prisoner beat his wife."

"Hardly, your honor," replied the prisoner, "I am but a frail man, and I have always said that my wife was a woman who was hard to beat!"

Cheer up, brethren! the man who doesn't run for congress now may live to run another day!

## Hope On!

We may hope for the best, and may get to the worst.  
 As still through this world we are groping;  
 But even cynics will say  
 That the very best way  
 To be happy is still to keep hoping!

This is the season when the delinquent subscriber pays up his dollar for the rural newspaper and anticipates a house and lot in return for it.

## The Show That Failed.

"Goin' to the hangin' tomorrow, Sue?"  
 "No, 'tude you done heard the news?"  
 "I ain't heard nuthin'!"  
 "Well, they done pardoned him."

"Laws a massy! An' to think I'd got my new calico dress ready, an' I'd done hired a soda water stand! There jest ain't no law in this country!"

## A Few Lines Concerning One G. Cleveland.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.  
 New York, October 27.-With the departure today of the last of the big collection of vice presidents, governors, ex-governors and senators who were assembled here yesterday affairs have settled down to the steady campaign grind. At the democratic headquarters Mr. Cleveland's failure to say or do anything in political support of the hard pressed party is still under comment. Excuses are found for his failure to register, but none are offered for his withholding the hoped-for letter. Some months ago he sold the lease of his residence on Fifty-first street, and moved all his household effects to Gray Gables. He subsequently refused to pay city taxes to the amount of \$67.50, on the ground that he had given up his residence, and the refusal is given as one of the reasons which disbar him from claiming a domicile here. A story current to the effect that while here he consulted his former legal partners as to his right to register, was denied flatly by Mr. F. L. Stetson, of the firm, today, and he added that Mr. Cleveland, as a lawyer, was thoroughly conversant with his rights in the case. The slight put on the party by the president has also fallen on individuals. Dan Lockwood fully expected a letter in support of the democracy from his friend, Mr. Cleveland. It was Lockwood who brought him out for offices he held in Buffalo and in Erie county, and it was Lockwood who enlisted the interest of Mr. Manning and others, who afterward successfully pushed him forward for the presidency. The present time, then, would have been Mr. Cleveland's golden opportunity to have repaid Mr. Lockwood for his many favors by merely writing a paragraph favorable to the state ticket on which Mr. Lockwood held the second place. The letter has not been written, nor will it be unless it is true that he is a believer in "grandstand finishes," and is waiting until everybody has had his say. If such is the case he is hearing some very unpleasant things. For instance, The Sun's leading editorial today says:

"Mr. Grover Cleveland was never before like himself than when he slunk away to Washington on Thursday. He had refused to lift a pen or say a word in behalf of the New York democracy, which picked him up from the foot of Erie county galleys and made him governor and president. He had seen the democrats of New York fighting for the life of their party against a combination of republicans made confident of victory by his amazing blunders, and treacherous demagogues of the faction he had made a study to encourage and reward; and he wouldn't help his party. He preferred to continue to help the republicans and traitors. Senator Hill had done valiant service for him in his campaigns, and he would do nothing for Senator Hill, now fighting against great odds, the most gallant of his many battles, for the democracy. The democrats of other states looked to Mr. Cleveland as the titular head of his party to aid by all legitimate means the canvass of the New York democrats because the hopes of the national democracy are bound up in the success of the canvass. Experience should have taught the democrats better. They should have known before this that he regards it as the sole duty and purpose of the democratic party to keep him in office. It doesn't occur to him that there is any honor on his part to do anything for the party."

"As a new document in the history of the leading cause of enlargement of the faculty of self-esteem, Mr. Cleveland's slinking away to Washington has an interest. It may recall attention to the fact that notions of gratitude, personal or political, are foreign to a nature monopolized by long admiration of itself. The democratic party of New York will go on with the sturdy fight for democratic principles and organization, too busy for the present to pay to Mr. Cleveland's astounding display of political inertia the tribute it deserves."

## Senator Walsh.

From The Jacksonville Times Union.  
 From The Times-Union to take a part in an election in Georgia. Ordinarily this is true. In this case, however, The Times-Union advocates the claims of a man in whose election the whole south is interested. The southern people are united as they never were before in an effort to develop the magnificent resources of their section. No movement could be more important, and

Senator Walsh is its head. He is leading in the efforts for the development of the south, and every southern state is interested in having the leader of this movement in the senate of the United States. Senator Walsh is a sound democrat on all issues. His past advocacy of protection is past. No man in the senate took a more decided stand for tariff reform. Few, if any, took more prominent parts in the great fight. Whether this is because his views have changed, or because he knows the sentiment of his people, and is determined to represent it, is unimportant. His record places him among the ablest and most earnest advocates of a lower tariff, and his past is a guarantee of his future. As an embodiment of the progress of the south, The Times-Union hopes to see Senator Walsh returned to the senate. He has been tried, and his record could not be improved.

## CLEVELAND AND HIS VOTE.

President Cleveland and His Vote.  
 From The Chicago Herald.

Contrary to the hopes and belief of the overwhelming majority of his party, President Cleveland has returned to Washington without registering at his legal polling precinct in New York state. He has thus lost his vote as a citizen of that state this year.

The president's haste in reaching the national capital cannot be due to any emergency requiring his presence there a day or two sooner than he could have arrived had he remained in New York long enough to register. No executive business of a critical nature is awaiting his hand. We are at peace with ourselves and with all the world.

Democrats are engaged at the present time in a struggle with monopoly, which is bending all its energy to one point-to carry the congressional elections and set the seal of condemnation upon President Cleveland and his party. Under these circumstances, without failing in his duty as president, Mr. Cleveland must frankly be said to have failed in his duty as a democrat; for, as the fight is desperate, every democrat should see to it that his own vote is cast for his party.

Of course, only one presumption is likely to be raised concerning the president's dereliction as a democrat. He will be charged with deliberate perfidy to the party to which he is more indebted than any other man known in its annals. The motive ascribed will be private revenge upon Senator Hill.

Senator Hill stands today before the democratic party as its regularly chosen leader in New York state. There is no cloud upon his credentials in that capacity. The battle in the country is necessarily affected to a considerable degree by the temper shown in New York and by the concentration of all New York democratic forces in support of the state ticket. Grover Cleveland is one of the democratic forces of New York state. His language toward the battle there is certain to affect democratic vigor throughout the country.

Whatever censure may justly have been placed upon the course of Senator Hill in the national congress is suspended while he stands in the breach as leader in the state of New York of the party of which Grover Cleveland is the head in the nation. The attitude of Grover Cleveland toward Senator Hill at the present moment is that of a creditor in chief who, while one of his generals is doing his utmost in one part of the common battlefield, willfully leaves him without aid or such reinforcement of men, material or information as would insure prospect of victory in that quarter-a prospect whose momentum would affect the entire field and assure national triumph in the general engagement.

## A Queer Rumor.

Washington Correspondence New York Herald.  
 Probably at no time, either during Mr. Cleveland's first term or since the beginning of his present term, has the criticism upon him by members of his own party been so severe as it is now.

Even among democrats who have heretofore upheld everything he did he is now being severely criticized for his failure to give the democratic party some sign that he would be pleased to have it meet with some measure of success.

Mr. Cleveland's course since the beginning of the campaign has caused a revival of the story that Mr. Cleveland did not want the house of representatives to be democratic in its composition, foreseeing that it would probably array itself against him on many questions, and preferring to be at variance with a republican house than with one in which there was a democratic majority. While no one is able to quote any expression by the president that would justify belief in this report, his present course is leading many men here to believe there may be some truth in it. Under the circumstances, it is argued, an endorsement of the New York state ticket or an expression of a earnest desire for its success would not be an endorsement of Senator Hill personally, but an act of loyalty to the democratic party.

## "He Never Sinks."

From The New York Sun.  
 The same day that Grover Cleveland sneaked out of New York, turning his cowardly back upon the men that made him, Adlai Ewing Stevenson came into New York to take his share of the toll and the glory of the great democratic rally under David B. Hill.

Traditionally, there is an opposition between the president and the vice president. In the case of the present president and vice president, the opposition extends to their characters. And there is no man in New York who doesn't know which is the sneak and which the brave and generous democrat.

## Health to Adlai! He never sinks.

Big Newspaper Circulation in Paris.  
 From The Interior.  
 In Paris we count about seventy large daily papers, and 3,000 other periodicals. The Petit Journal leads with a daily circulation of 1,400,000 copies; The Petit Parisien follows with 800,000; The Figaro has the largest circulation of the big dailies, with 120,000. Among the review we find The Revue des Deux Mondes (Brunetiere chief editor), and The Nouvelle Revue, which belongs to Mme. Adam (Juliette Lambert). It is very hard to give a fair estimate in number of the Parisian journalists, but according to the census of 189



## IT WAS A BUSY DAY

Exposition Headquarters Presented a Lively Scene Yesterday.

## THE PLAN OF THE NEGRO BUILDING

Bids for the Foundations of Three Buildings Advertised For-Exposition Headquarters.

Yesterday was a great day for the exposition.

At a meeting of the executive board yesterday morning it was decided to advertise at once for bids for the construction of the foundation of the electricity, forestry and agricultural buildings. The authorized advertisement of the company appears in today's paper. The contracts will be awarded soon after the close of the competition, and work will be begun at once.

Wednesday bids for the entire construction of the fine arts building will be advertised for. This is, perhaps, the handsomest building of the several exposition buildings, and the contract for the foundation and superstructure will be let to one man. This building was originally intended for the administration building, but it was afterwards decided to make it the fine arts home of the fair.

In a few days bids for the erection of the manufacture, the forestry, electricity and agriculture buildings will be advertised, and it is very likely that before December 1st work will be in progress on all of the buildings. Work is being pushed along at

the most gratifying speed at the exposition grounds, and the place is being rapidly transformed.

**Plans for the New Buildings.**  
Yesterday morning new plans were received for the negro and the transportation buildings. Both are presented by The Constitution for the first time this morning. As will be seen they are very attractive structures and will be a superb ornament to the grounds.

The negro building will contain an exhibit that will be a notable feature of the exposition. Particular care is being taken to get up a striking exhibit from the negroes, and the representative negroes of the country are interesting themselves in working up interest in the great show among the people of their race. I. Garland Penn, of Virginia, writes that the national convention of the colored Young Men's Christian association will be held in the assembly hall of the negro building during the big fair.

Architect Gilbert has drawn handsome plans for both of the new structures, and an exhibition-board was greatly pleased with them as shown yesterday.

**Exposition Notes.**  
Peru is coming to the Atlanta fair. The United States minister to that country has been conducting a correspondence with the government of that country for the exposition. He has received and forwarded to President Collier the following letter, which reached Atlanta yesterday:

"Mr. Minister—I am in receipt of the original communication of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, of Atlanta, Ga., for his excellency, the president of the republic, which your excellency has endorsed with your esteemed note of yesterday extending an invitation to Peru to be represented at the international exposition, which will take place in Atlanta during the four last months of the year 1895.

"I have transmitted the enclosed communication to its high destination, and am confident that it would probably array itself against him on many questions, and preferring to be at variance with a republican house than with one in which there was a democratic majority. While no one is able to quote any expression by the president that would justify belief in this report, his recent course is leading many men here to believe that he is not a republican.

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In Paris we count about seventy large daily papers and 3,000 other periodicals. The Petit Journal leads with a daily circulation of 1,450,000 copies; The Petit Parisien follows with 800,000. The Figaro has the largest circulation of the big dailies, with 300,000. Among the reviews we find The Revue des Deux Mondes (Brunetiere chief editor), The Nouvelle Revue, which belongs to Mme. Adam (Juliette Lambert). It is very hard to give a fair estimate in number of the Parisian journals, but according to the census of 1890 not less than 10,000 papers contribute to the newspaper. The Journal is a profession highly respected in France, and every man who has a name in literature, science, art, or politics is a writer in a journal. The Journal is a profession highly respected in France, and every man who has a name in literature, science, art, or politics is a writer in a journal.

**Forewarned is Forearmed.**  
From The Hartwell Sun.  
From present appearances times are going to be extremely distressing this fall. Any man's honesty is going to be proven and no little rascality shown up.

ing over the various exhibits; a cooking room and restaurant facilities on a general scale will be provided. An assembly room and various smaller committee rooms will also be provided.

**AT THE THEATRE.**  
After a two years' run in New York, Rice's famous production, "1492," was seen last night for the first time in Atlanta. The Grand was crowded with one of the largest audiences of the season, and a thoroughly representative audience, and one which seemed to be highly pleased with the entertainment given them.

"1492" needs no description. It belongs to the class of extravaganzas in which E. E. Rice has been particularly identified, perhaps the most notable of which was "Evangeline." This one is billed as "historical," because of the fact that the 1492 visit to these parts of Mr. Columbus, the special representative of the court of Spain, is taken as the basis for whatever plot there may be to a production in which a plot is a decided superfluity. In reality, it is a series of attractive stage pictures interspersed with a lot of good specialties. The girls are pretty, their costumes are elaborate, and the production is full of snap. The music is, for the most part, catchy and it is all familiar, having preceded "1492" in getting into this territory. This, too, may be said of some of the specialties and much of the business. During the metropolitan production much of the business of "1492" was appropriated, and was being used by other people throughout the country, and comes now with the novelty somewhat worn off.

The production is the same as that which has just concluded so long a run in New York. There are the familiar figures of Isabella and Ferdinand, the tramp and the singing girl, the chaplain, the "Daily Hints from Paris," and all the other things. Mark Smith makes an elegant Isabella. Will

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## TO DOUBLE ITS SIZE

The Exposition Cotton Mills to Have 32,000 Spindles.

## MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AT HOME

New Cotton Mills to Go Up All Over the South, and the Flaxing Staple Will Be Made Into Goods Here.

The Exposition cotton factory is to be increased to twice its present size and capacity.

Where there are now 16,000 spindles there will be 32,000; where now 400 people, or thereabouts, are employed, 800, or thereabouts, will be put to work. On the site of the present rambling factory a magnificent building for cotton manufacturing purposes is to go up.

At least that is the intention of the executive board of the mills. This involves a large expenditure of capital, and will mark the beginning of a new era in cotton manufacturing in the south.

This extension of cotton manufacturing facilities has a deep significance. It means that the progressive men of the south are awakening to the opportunity that is before them to reap a rich harvest by manufacturing the staple at home. This move will be followed by similar ones all over the south, and it will not be long before the bulk of the cotton crop will be made into merchantable goods right here where it is raised.

The Exposition Cotton Mills Company

ly esteemed by every one who knew him in this city. He leaves two brothers, Charles and John Sparks, both of Rome, Ga. His family is in Atlanta, and throughout the state will be pained to hear of his sad death.

The brokers of the city are requested to meet at the residence of Mr. W. E. Hoyle, 173 Ivy street, today at 12 o'clock to escort the remains to the depot, from whence they will be sent to Rome for interment.

**THE HEBREW HOME.**  
The Subcommittee Having Charge of the Work at the Orphan Home.

The building committee of the Hebrew Orphan's home will meet this afternoon and will arrange for the building which is to go up at the home.

The committee is composed of Hon. A. Haas, Mr. L. Newall and Mr. R. A. Son, the latter the superintendent of the home. The members of the committee are all conversant with what is needed, and when they meet today there will be a thorough and complete investigation of all the plans now ready for the building and an examination of the bids which have been put in for the work.

"The work of increasing the home," said Mr. Hirsch yesterday, "is sure to go on rapidly until the work is completed and the building is twice as large as it has ever been. The committee will work hard to make the building one of the finest, and that they will succeed is assured by those who know them. We have in hand now quite a number of bids, and these will be examined tomorrow at the meeting. No one knows just when the building will be finished, but it is certain that it will be finished within the next thirty days and that it will be complete."

Light as sea foam is cake made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

**IN THE LOCAL FIELD.**  
—There was a judgment allowed the plaintiff in the instance of Stanton & Kelly against L. M. Mayne.

—A divorce was granted E. H. Rohr from his wife, Ada Rohr. Helen Hardy was also granted a divorce from her husband, James Hardy.

—Circulars flooded the streets yesterday afternoon announcing a populist rally for tonight at the county courthouse. Speeches by J. B. Cohn and others are booked for the occasion.

—The colonial committee of the Cotton States and International exposition will meet tomorrow morning at the home of Mrs. W. L. Peel, on Peachtree. The suit of J. H. Mountain against George E. Hopple was dismissed for the want of prosecution. Another case dismissed for the same reason was that of Cholsim against E. C. Jones.

—Dr. H. L. Gill, who has been in the practice of medicine in Atlanta for the past five or six years, has gone to Columbus, where he will accept a lucrative position with one of the best insurance companies of the south. Dr. Gill was one of the most popular young men of the city and will make many friends in his new home.

—Mr. J. L. Order, who was for years connected with the Ballard Transfer Company, but who has been located in Kentucky for the past five years, is in the city again and will engage in the cab service once more.

—Mr. C. S. Sellman, one of Atlanta's most popular young men, is back in the city again after an absence of nearly two weeks. During his absence from the city Mr. Sellman has been visiting friends and relatives in Monroe and is looking much better for the rest he has taken.

—Mr. John Searrett, who has been on the Atlanta trade for years, is now in the city as the traveling representative of one of the leading table condiment houses of the northwest.

—Mr. Joseph Lee May, editor of The Dixie Telegraph, the new telegraph paper recently established by himself and Mr. Douglas Glessner, at Griffin, spent yesterday in Atlanta. "The Dixie" is in reference with a cordial reception among the telegraphers of the south, and the indications are that it will soon become a powerful factor in molding sentiment among the operators.

—Mr. A. A. Allen, the editor and proprietor of The Macon Telegraph, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Allen is one of the rising newspaper men of the state.

—W. Addison Knowles, of The Rome Tribune, is spending a few days in the city.

—Miss Jessie Walker, the young lady who took an overdose of morphine last Sunday night, is rapidly improving. She has nothing to say in regard to the cause that prompted her to attempt such a rash act. Her friends, however, say that she has not been well for several days and that her illness is responsible for the situation.

—Dr. John E. Dixon, the well-known physician who was injured by the street car last Saturday evening, is much better and will soon be able to resume his practice. His suffering has been very painful, but he has patiently endured the ordeal. His many friends will be glad to know that he is improving.

—The United States grand jurors have been selected by Judge Newman until November 12th.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.**  
**DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER**

**DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER**  
A Well-Known Citizen Passes Away Yesterday Morning.

Mr. Samuel P. Sparks died at his residence, No. 172 Ivy street, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

For several days Mr. Sparks had been feeling very unwell but no one dreamed that he was nearing his end. During the early part of last week he was confined to his bed but, after a few days, he was able to leave his room and was feeling much better until last Saturday evening.

He was then prostrated for the second time and continued to grow worse until death relieved him yesterday morning. Mr. Sparks was engaged in the merchandise brokerage business and was a young man of exceptional qualifications. He was high-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

## OATES ON THE FAIR

He Favors a State Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

HE WAS IN THE CITY LAST NIGHT

The Matter of an Appropriation for a State Exhibit Will Come Up Before the Alabama Legislature.

Governor-elect Oates, of Alabama, mingled with the politicians in the Kimball house lobby last night.

He came in during the afternoon and spent the time between his arrival and his departure for Washington at 9 o'clock last night making acquaintances among the Georgia politicians and talking politics. The towering form of the big one-armed statesman from Alabama, with his fierce gray mustache and his hair-like presence, was an impressive figure among the politicians from Georgia. He held a little levee at the Kimball, and many of the prominent young men of the state met him and shook his hand.

Governor Oates is on his way to Washington for a ten days' trip. While there he will call on the president and will wind up some important departmental business which he has there. This trip places his official connection with the national government. He has already resigned his seat in congress and his successor, Mr. Harrison, has been elected to succeed him.

Governor Oates talked about the Atlanta exposition more than about politics. "Mr. Rountree, the secretary of the Alabama Press Association, writes that you are going to recommend a special appropriation for a state exhibit at the Cotton States exposition here in your first message to the legislature—is that true?" was asked of Mr. Oates.

"I can't say that exactly," he replied, "but I am strongly in favor of it. I have stated that I was opposed to Alabama's policy of not being represented at the big expositions of the country. We had no building at the world's fair and no exhibit there. This, I think, is all wrong. Our people are taking considerable interest in the Atlanta exposition next year, and I hear a great deal of it wherever I go, and there's no doubt about it, Atlanta's going to have a big fair."

Governor Oates will be in favor of a state appropriation for an exhibit, and the next legislature of that state will take up the question. Mr. Rountree, secretary of the press association of Alabama, and one of the most influential journalists of the state, is hard at work on the state exhibit idea and has worked up a strong sentiment in favor of it. He has seen Governor Jones, and the latter is enthusiastically for it.

Mr. Oates will be inaugurated governor December 1st. "The day I am fifty-nine years old," he said last night, with a smile, "and the very day that my successor takes his seat in congress."

**JUDGE LANDRUM'S SIDE.**  
Says He Did Not Try to Have the Negro Woman Released.

Justice of the Peace S. H. Landrum, at whose court the difficulty between Bailiff Culpender and the two police officers occurred Saturday, stated to a Constitution representative yesterday that he was done an injustice by the published account of the trouble.

The justice says that any intimation that he tried to use any undue influence in having the negro woman who was on trial released is untrue. He states that he agreed to the dismissal of the state on the payment of the costs by the prisoner only through a feeling of sympathy for her, and says that as the prosecution appeared to be willing for that disposition of the case to be made, he, of course, had no objections. The judge emphatically denies anything that it lay in his power to have the case dismissed despite objection.

—The celebrated Roper case will come up for trial before Judge Newman on November 12th. There will be a herd of mountain witnesses in this case.

## STOVES All kinds and

prices, cheaper than the cheapest. KING HARDWARE CO.

105 1/2 ex sun sp

## HARDLY another house in Atlanta can show such a line of

Hats

as we are showing—such styles; such qualities; such quantities—and for all that, prices are as low as are often paid elsewhere for inferior grades.

If you've never traded with us come—let us show you what we have. It will be of interest to you.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

## FROM

the very beginning of the season we knew that our styles for the Fall and Winter would find favor with the public. The clean, clear manner in which the Suits and Overcoats are gotten up proves that we as the

## MAKERS

of the Clothing sold in our stores have grasped the right idea of the public's demand; it's quite impossible to select one particular style or price to dwell on. Each and every garment is marked much below current value.

## TO

especially critical buyers we'd ask but the favor of showing them our Clothing. The garments are equal to the best tailored to order wares and the price is low enough to make them pleasing to all classes of

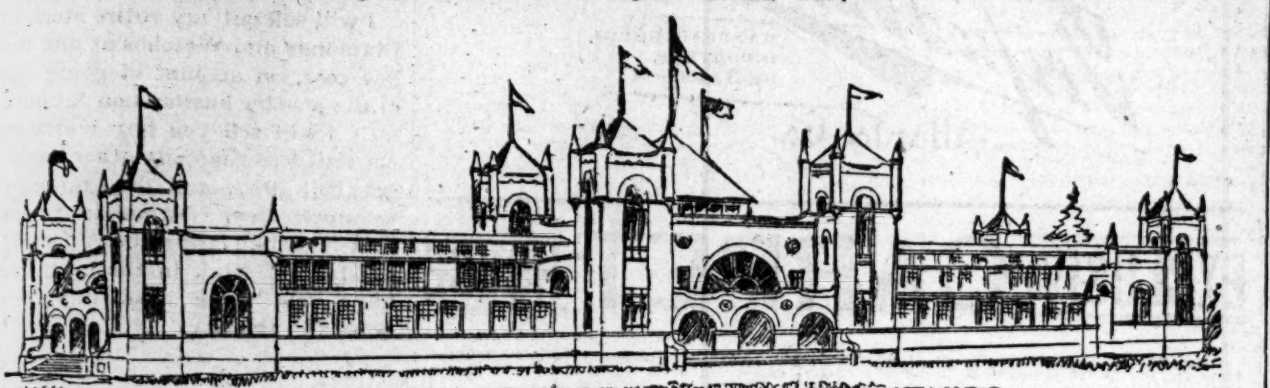
## WEARERS

**Eiseman Bros.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA. BALTIMORE, MD.  
105 1/2 ex sun sp

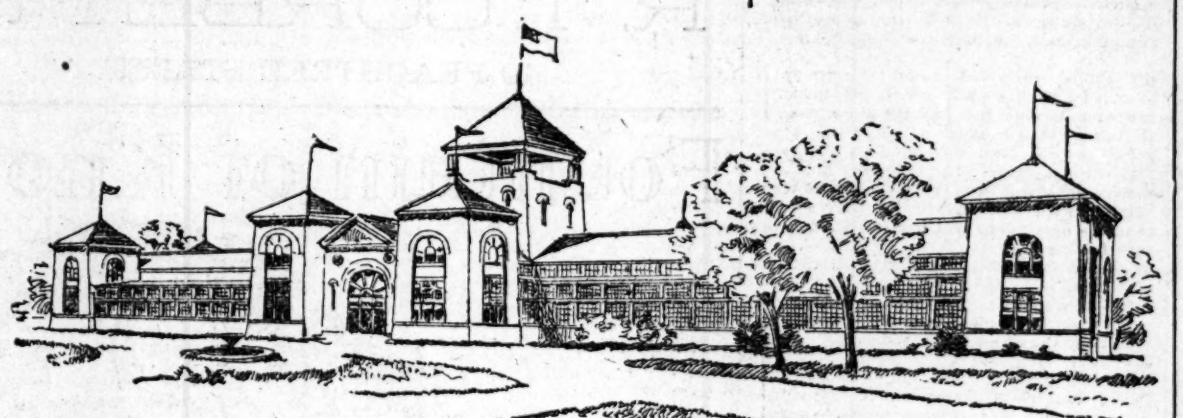
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

MOST PERFECT MADE.  
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



THE NEGRO BUILDING.

Sloan made the tramp act thoroughly up-to-date, Ross Snow's Hayseed, caught on for several encores, Miss Selma sang sweetly as she sang, and the tramp and the picture, and in fact all the specialties went well. Some of the hits local to New York were not appreciated. The spectacle of Dr. Parkhurst, the great reformer, dancing the tango, for instance, and that reference to Philadelphia which always makes such a hit in New York.

The lines are clean throughout, the originality of the original is gone, and several others, being cut out. The large audience seemed to enjoy "1492" thoroughly, and was liberal with its applause. It will be given at matinee today and again at night.

**Ward and James Next.**  
The next attraction at the Grand will be the production of "Henry IV" by Frederick Ward and Louis James, Wednesday and Thursday.

## A DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

We understand that the question of establishing a department of the south will shortly be revived. It will be remembered that The Register has stated on several occasions that the prominent southerners in the senate and house were anxious that the department of the south should be organized and that Senators Gordon and Walsh and Speaker Crisp and Representative Livingston, of Georgia, were especially active in the matter. Senator Gordon and Mr. Livingston have been quoted by The Register as saying that they had reason to believe that the new department would be formed. In the recent important order relating to the transfer of troops Secretary Lamont stated that the establishment of a new department was not contemplated. It has not been subsequently said officially that the department would not be ultimately formed, and we have information to the effect that the congressional delegation from Georgia, as well as men prominent in politics from Virginia and Mississippi, will soon make further earnest efforts to have their wishes executed. Senator Gordon now says that he and his colleagues do not expect that the department of the south would be created until about the time of or shortly after the retirement of General Howard, and that they still hope that the necessary orders will be issued in November. It would be mere speculation to say what the results of these efforts will be. Several officials at the department who were spoken to about the subject this week said that the establishment of the department of the south would be good policy and that its creation was among the possibilities. Secretary Lamont is keeping his own counsel as to what recommendations he will make to the president in relation to the matter. It is doubtful if he has communicated his views to any of his military subordinates. Certainly none of the secretary's advisers will admit that they have knowledge of what the secretary proposes to do. One fact is the secretary proposes to do. One fact is the secretary proposes to do.

The main feature of the interior will be a generous and imposing entrance hall, about 40x75 feet and thirty feet high, with windows carried around the entire story. Opening out of this hall are two other rooms about 50x75 feet, with cozy fire-places, containing the different state and individual exhibits.

At the rear end of the entrance hall it is proposed to make a feature of the stairway leading to the second story rooms, which will be located in the mezzanine story of the end wings and over the art galleries. A feature of this stairway will be a fountain in view from all the entrances.

Opening out of the hallway on either side it is proposed to erect fire-proof art galleries about 20x35 feet each.

The other special features of the design will be an emergency hospital (on the ground floor, with outside entrances); also a room set apart for the children's kindergarten, or day nursery, where mothers can leave their children safely while looking

over the various exhibits; a cooking room and restaurant facilities on a general scale will be provided. An assembly room and various smaller committee rooms will also be provided.

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## THE BRAKES ARE OFF!

The Silver Brake,  
The Labor Brake  
AND THE  
Tariff Brake are off—

There's much lost time to be made up, so let the business train start. Here we are with a magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which will be sold cheaper than ever before. There is an indefinable something about our suits that will strike the eye and attract attention. If you are looking for clothing for yourself and boys, Overcoats, Underwear or anything in our line, call on us at your earliest opportunity. We also keep Carhart's union made Pants and Overalls, favorably known to all railroad men for their strength and durability.

JOS. B. CALDWELL,  
9 Whitehall St.

Oct 24-1 mo

## ABE FRY,

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Atlanta, Ga

## CARR FACES HIS FATE

He Pleads Not Guilty to the General  
Issue of Murder.

THIS INVOLVES A PROOF OF INSANITY

John Carr and B. E. Bailey Elect to  
Be Tried Separately.

TEN JURORS HAVE BEEN SELECTED

The Slayer of Captain King Still Appears  
to Be Insane—The Court's  
Proceedings.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Judge Lumpkin began drawing the jurors who were to serve, if acceptable to both state and defense, on the jury which was to decide Alex Carr's fate. Just an hour later Judge Richard Clark asked Sheriff Barnes to rap for order in the basement of the courthouse where the criminal court is forced to remain in session.

There were not more than the usual number of people in the courtroom, despite the fact that the Carr case is one that aroused much public sentiment. The reason of this is very easily explained; hardly one person out of every ten present thought that the case would be brought to trial this week. In this, however, they were disappointed, for both state and defense announced ready



As He Appeared During the Impending of the Jury to Try His Case.

to proceed after the usual formalities had been gone through.

Solicitor Hill patiently awaited the call of the forty-eight jurors and then stated to Judge Clark that No. 1 on the docket was the case to which he would direct the court's attention. He requested Judge Clark to add the name of Ellis & Son to that of Judge Anderson as assisting the state in the prosecution. Solicitor Hill then announced ready for the state. Without hardly a pause Mr. Reuben Arnold arose and stated that the defense was ready.

"Mr. Sheriff," said Judge Clark, "please bring in the prisoners." These three were Alex Carr, John Carr and B. E. Bailey. Bailey and John Carr came into the courtroom first. Bailey looked a little worried, but was still very fresh. John Carr, rather small and apparently in an exceedingly nervous condition, sat next to his brother, who came in last.

There were many acquaintances and friends of Alex Carr in court. They had not seen him for several weeks and were curious to observe any changes that might be in his appearance. Alex Carr is fully six feet tall and he looked several inches taller than that yesterday. He was assisted by Bailiff Merritt and seemed unable to walk unsupported. His face was exceedingly thin and his underlip was drooping to an extent that indicated mental exhaustion and gave to his staring eyes and drawn features an appearance almost silly. In aspect he was all that could be expected of a crazy person, and but for the circumstances under which this role has been either assumed or become a reality there would be but little room left in which to doubt the certainty of his condition. As it is, there were many expressions of doubt as he walked slowly into the courtroom and sat between John Carr and Bailey. Not a single glance of recognition did he give to any one, nor was there the slightest sign of reason in his eyes. There was a glazed appearance about them, and he sat frequently for minutes without winking his eyes or raising them from the floor. He simply sat and stared at the floor, was the state that sees without comprehending—a camera without a plate to receive the impression.

Not even when his name was called did he make the slightest move that would indicate that he was still possessed of the light of reason. John Carr was by turns aloof, then indifferent, and finally apparently to be irritated. Bailey was serious throughout the morning and many times there was a deep frown on his forehead, indicative of long worry.

Alex Carr Placed on Trial.

It was a matter of interest when young Reuben Arnold arose and said that the defense elected to sever the cases; and what would be the plea to the general issue of murder.

As soon as Mr. Arnold announced ready

Solicitor Hill stated that the state elected to try Alex Carr first. Mr. Arnold then stated that the defense would go to trial with a plea of not guilty to the general issue.

For sometime it has been a matter of uncertainty as to what the defense would plead. A plea of insanity would have been a special plea and would have required a special jury. This would have necessitated the drawing of a jury from the present grand jury. The question that would have been involved would have been Carr's present condition and not what it was at the time of the killing or previous to that time. If he had been found insane it would have placed him in the asylum, and if he recovered he would still be amenable to the charge of murder.

On the other hand, with the present plea he stakes all. If he is found insane it means that he is not guilty of murder, for it is necessary under the plea put in to prove insanity at the time of the killing. The attorneys for the defense, Messrs. Arnold &

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Arnold, so it is understood, are prepared to show that there has been a streak of insanity in the Carr family for some time and that Carr has been insane for over ten years, and was especially violent at the time of the killing. This they put their hopes in. If Carr is not found insane it will simply be a question as to when he shall hang or how long he shall be sentenced for.

Securing Twelve Jurors.

Just before the call for the purpose of qualifying jurors began Judge Clark suggested to the audience that there was no necessity of remaining during the first day, as all that could be done was the formation of a jury. A small portion of those present took the judge's advice and retired.

Deputy Clerk Bonham was in charge of the criminal court, and began by calling the name of J. M. Chaffin. He was requested to stand on one side of the jury box so that he could be seen. After the usual preliminary questions Solicitor Hill, after conferring with Judge James A. Anderson, Captain Ellis and Assistant Solicitor Monaghan, accepted him for the state. At the words, "Juror look on the prisoner, prisoner look on the juror," Alex Carr did not move a muscle. Chaffin was acceptable to the defense and was sent into the jury room. He is a resident of Buckhead district.

A. P. Honea, who lives at 17 Mechanic street, was objected to by the state.

C. C. Perkins, of 344 Smith street, who is employed by the Southern railway, was objected to by the prisoner.

W. M. Masters, a machinist, who lives at 25 Hilliard street, was objected to by the prisoner.

R. M. Dyer was set aside for cause. Theodore Fechter did not believe in capital punishment, the state objected to Charles Dougherty, a paper hanger, who lives at 22 Spencer street; to R. G. Thomason, a Consolidated car starter, the defendant objected; H. C. Walker, a printer living in Cook's

district, was objected to by the state; J. B. Esker, a bartender, who lives at 13 Jeanette street, was objected to by the state.

The second juror secured.

The eleventh man of the first panel was found satisfactory to both the state and the defendant. His name is J. F. Delay. He stated that he was a fireman on the Western and Atlantic road and lives at 108 Haynes street. He was juror No. 2.

The last man of the first panel, W. B. Callahan, a printer who lives at East Point, the prisoner objected.

The first man called on the second panel, James D. Goodman, a bookkeeper who lives at 183 Courtland street, was acceptable to both state and defendant and was made juror No. 3.

George Moore, who runs a dairy in Peachtree district, was objected to by the prisoner. F. H. Kent had expressed an opinion.

W. L. Ezzard, city welsher, was accepted as the fourth juror.

To J. T. Reynolds, of Adamsville district, the defendant objected; the state objected to J. B. Cook; the defendant objected to F. Lee, of Adamsville district; James R. Holliday, of 227 South Pryor, was objected to by the prisoner; Max J. Baer was set aside for cause.

The fifth juror selected was A. P. Herrington. He proved an interesting subject. When asked if he was opposed conscientiously to capital punishment he replied that he was in doubt; that he had studied the question for some time and that while he had heretofore expressed himself in favor of hanging, he was now in doubt. After much questioning by both Judge Clark and Solicitor Hill, he said that he was not conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, but that as he had stated, he had his doubts. He accepted him and the defense did the same in rather rapid fashion.

The state objected to S. W. Akeridge and the defense to H. C. Jamison, exhausting the second panel.

Going Through the Third Panel.

The defendant objected to the first man called on the third panel, E. S. Sanders, a mechanic living at 111 Courtland street; the state objected to Charles E. Chapman, a farmer from Hapeville; C. P. Shadford, of 145 Grant street, was objected to by the prisoner; T. F. Addy was opposed to capital punishment.

An even half dozen jurors were secured when E. O. Steele, a locomotive fireman, was accepted as the sixth juror; he was the fifth man of the third panel.

The prisoner objected to H. T. Derry, of 28 Houston street, and also to Charles E. Winburn, of 487 Piedmont avenue; O. C. Leathers was opposed to capital punishment; E. B. Cohen, of 15 Davis street, was objected to by the prisoner.

The two remaining men of the third panel were accepted as jurors, making eight in all. The first six were Thomas J. Smith, of East Point, and the second was W. J. Timms, of 155 Beckwith street.

Two from the Fourth Panel.

C. C. Carter, an Oak Grove farmer, was objected to by the defendant as was T. L. Throver, of 90 South Peach street. The ninth juror was A. O. White, of 88 Mangum street. He was acceptable to all parties.

The state objected to W. W. Barnham, of South Bend, and R. A. Starner, a defendant objected to C. M. Calloway, of 17 Ezzard street; R. T. Dukes, a negro, was set aside for cause; H. Y. Snow was set aside for cause; the defendant objected to E. L. Kelly, of 28 Carlton street.

The last man of the fourth panel, James R. Bryant, of Bryant's district, was accepted, and made juror No. 19.

This exhausted the four panels and Judge Clark adjourned court until 9 o'clock this morning. Immediately after adjournment he drew a sufficient number of talesmen, who were summoned yesterday afternoon, to make up the remainder of the jury today.

Out of the forty-eight jurors ten were selected for the jury, eighteen were objected to by the defendant, eight by the state and twelve retired from "cause." The state and the defendant each has two strikes left.

Carr's Father Was in Court.

At one end of the attorney's table sat Colonel Reuben Arnold, Mr. Reuben Arnold and Mr. Lowry Arnold, and near them sat John Carr and H. F. Carr, the father of the two men charged with murder. He is an aged man with white hair and a beard of grizzled gray.

Bailey's wife came into the courtroom during the morning and sat by him for sometime.

Alex Carr was brought from the jail on a street car. He was in charge of Jaller Mardis. He was exceedingly quiet and attracted but little attention until the car stopped in front of the courthouse, where a large crowd had gathered. The other men walked and were in charge of Sheriff Barnes and Deputy Attorney.

Your tea chest should never be without three or four bottles of the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the C. Bohemian Brewing Company, Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,  
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Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads, and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

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## Pond's Extract

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THE REFORMATORY CAUSE.

The Friends of the Movement Urge Its  
Being Kept Alive.

A well attended meeting of the friends of the juvenile reformatory movement was held at the Church of Our Father, on Church street, last night.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, and Dr. Theo. Schumann was made chairman. After the objects of the meeting were stated by the doctor Major W. F. Sinton, superintendent of the public schools, spoke with a degree of enthusiasm on the question, pointing out the necessity of such an institution. He had observed the growing need of a reformatory by his contact with the children of the city and county, and was hopeful that favorable action would be taken in the matter at an early date.

Rev. W. R. Cole, pastor of the Church of Our Father, then spoke on the subject, declaring himself thoroughly in accord with the movement. He had strong hopes that if the matter was placed before the people by the ordering of an election that they would endorse it by their votes.

Mrs. Cowdery was called upon and talked very interestingly of what had been accomplished by such institutions in other states, naming several which had grown to immense proportions in a short time after their establishment. She hoped that the friends and instigators of the movement would continue to agitate the question, and that they would not become discouraged. She received hearty applause at the close of her remarks, which were delivered in a forceful and eloquent manner.

Mr. Moran made a motion that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to convey to the grand jury and Ordinary Calhoun the thanks of the meeting for the favorable action taken, and to offer their services to the ordinary to sustain his call for an election upon such date as he should select.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the chairman appointed a committee to take such action. After some remarks by others present the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

There is no economy in buying the cheaper baking powders. Dr. Price's, a pure Cream of Tartar powder, has several times the strength of the inferior powders, and never fails to give wholesome food. An ideal leavening agent.

MR. GILBERT'S DEATH.

A Young Man Well Known in the City  
Dies Suddenly.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Samuel P. Gilbert, which occurred at the home of his father at Georgetown, Ga., last week, has reached his friends here.

Mr. Gilbert was for many years connected with the Western Union telegraph office in Atlanta and had many friends, which has been reached by the death of this young man. He was a whole-souled young man and possessed a gentleness which made him one of Atlanta's most popular young business men.

He was a sufferer from consumption, the cause of his death, and was compelled to give up his position with the Western Union about a year ago to seek recreation and health at different resorts in the south. However, the dread disease had gained full control over him and some three or four weeks ago he was compelled to return to his home so as to capsize the care of his parents in his last days. It was indeed a very sad taking off of a bright young man and the sympathies of many of our people go out to the relatives of the deceased.

NUT HUNT THIS AFTERNOON

For the Benefit of the Children's Ward of Grady Hospital.

A nut hunt will be given by the pupils of Crew street school this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, on the school grounds. An excellent opportunity is offered to the boy who finds the largest number of nuts, and a beautiful silver spoon will be the girl's prize.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go towards the erection of the children's ward of the Grady hospital, and it is earnestly hoped that a large amount will be realized. The pupils are cordially invited to attend, and thus encourage the children in their noble work. Admission, 10 cents.

HAVE WE A ROMAN RULER?

Who Knows the Origin of the Race  
Which Finds a Type in Cleveland?

Students who have recently been giving much thought to the subject of race origin are questioning the title worn by the English speaking nations. It is pointed out that the Roman conquest of Britain preceded the occupation of the island by large numbers of Romans, and that the latter, a reserve of Caesar's armies, to be called upon in time of great need, and at other times to defend the island from the sea.

It is in the pursuit of such a subject that one must be impressed by the all reaching scope of the character of any subject on which information is to be sought, and the thoroughness with which the Encyclopedia Britannica handles the particulars of the Constitution introductory offer of the Encyclopedia Britannica reading room, Equitable building, drop a postal.

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Fancy London Layer Raisins, per pound. . . . . .10  
10lb Can Silver Leaf Lard. . . . . .05  
50lb Peachtree Patent Flour. . . . . .75  
50lb Rose Patent Flour. . . . . .75  
20lb Rice. . . . . .100  
22lb Granulated Sugar. . . . . .25  
4 Cans Tomatoes. . . . . .12  
Hams, Best. . . . . .12  
6 Cans Eagle Milk. . . . . .10  
2 Cans Best Maine Corn. . . . . .35  
Baker's Chocolate, per lb. . . . . .40  
Scotch Oats, per package. . . . . .10

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Special attention to railroad damages, corporation cases and collections for non-residents. ms-10 6m.

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21 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
62 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Notice.  
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—I hereby give notice of my intention to apply for an order allowing me to sell certain real estate, described as follows, to-wit: One-sixth undivided interest in lot of land with improvements thereon on the south side of Broad street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, known as lot No. 2 of plan of the Augusta Land Company, fronting forty (40) feet on said Broad street, and running back of equal width one hundred and forty (140) feet to an alley, bounded on the north by Broad street, on the east by lot No. 34 of said plan, on the south by said alley and on the west by lot No. 2 of said plan. Said application for order to sell will be made for the purpose of reinvestment and will be made to the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, on the 24th day of November, 1894, at nine (9) o'clock a. m. in the judge's chambers. Said property is vested in Mrs. Hannah Bar Steiner, a minor.

ALBERT STEINER,  
Guardian of Mrs. Hannah Bar Steiner.  
BISHOP & ANDREWS, Attorneys.  
oct 25-4t times

Notice.  
Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the general assembly of Georgia, a bill will be introduced with the following title: "A bill to fix the compensation of the two extra judges of the second division of the city court of Atlanta." oct 25-4t times

Open Nov. 5th  
to May 1st.

Hotel Ponce de Leon will open Jan. 17, 1895.



## 91,022 BALE.

That Was the Receipts of Cotton at the Ports Yesterday.

## THE HEAVIEST RECEIPTS ON RECORD

The Stock Market Was More Active Yesterday, but It Was in the Hands of the Bears.

The cotton market for futures held up remarkably well yesterday. There was only one factor favorable to the staple, and that, too, was the fact that the weather was not so dry as it had been. Everything else was bearish, even the spot markets, Liverpool being reduced 1-32 and New York 1-16, though in both places contracts are slightly higher.

Contracts have not broken the low record for several days, but receipts at the ports yesterday broke all previous high records. The New York exchange making the total \$1,922, against \$2,552 on the same day last year, and the amount thus far this week 145,821, against 110,017 for the same time last year.

The New Orleans exchange, by adding something over 5,000 bales at Brunswick, which is only added on Friday by the New York exchanges, makes the total receipts for the day 101,422, against 70,152 for the same day last year, and thus far this week 135,321, against 122,217 for the same time last year.

The stock exchange was bear property yesterday, and they were pretty much discouraged by the speculative articles dealt in there.

The dealers were the feature, but as they were well on the down grade the high-priced investment stocks and the Grangers, which of late have not been receiving much attention, were attacked with the result of forcing values down considerably. The net changes in the general list showed changes of 1/4 to 1/8 per cent, while the Grangers were from 1/4 to 1/8 per cent lower.

In the Chicago market corn was the feature, that cereal for November delivery at one time showing an advance of 2c. Later, however, the bears took advantage of the fact that the crop was not so good as it had been, and at the close it was only 1/8 higher than Saturday.

London, October 29.—Bar silver 29 1/2 per ounce.

## THE STOCK MARKET.

## The Bulls Extend Their Attack to the High Priced Stocks.

New York, October 29.—Business at the stock exchange was more active, but the activity was at the expense of values. As of late the Anthracite Coals were the feature of speculation, but today the high-priced investment stocks and the Grangers received more attention. Liquidations were quite pronounced, and the Grangers were down 1/8, and other issues, there having been a steady dribbling of long stock from the tin boxes throughout. For a long time past the bulls have been boasting that the efforts of the bears to dislodge long stock were unavailing, and that each attack only served to increase the short interest. They can say so no longer, for today there was enough stock to spare, so far as the bears were concerned. The drop in the Anthracite stocks was partly due to rumors that stove coal had sold as low as \$3 per ton against \$3.85, the schedule price. Jersey Central was also affected by the statements that net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 1904, had decreased \$1,200,000. The stock fell 1/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 4, 4 1/4, 4 1/2, 4 3/4, 5, 5 1/4, 5 1/2, 5 3/4, 6, 6 1/4, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/4, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 8, 8 1/4, 8 1/2, 8 3/4, 9, 9 1/4, 9 1/2, 9 3/4, 10, 10 1/4, 10 1/2, 10 3/4, 11, 11 1/4, 11 1/2, 11 3/4, 12, 12 1/4, 12 1/2, 12 3/4, 13, 13 1/4, 13 1/2, 13 3/4, 14, 14 1/4, 14 1/2, 14 3/4, 15, 15 1/4, 15 1/2, 15 3/4, 16, 16 1/4, 16 1/2, 16 3/4, 17, 17 1/4, 17 1/2, 17 3/4, 18, 18 1/4, 18 1/2, 18 3/4, 19, 19 1/4, 19 1/2, 19 3/4, 20, 20 1/4, 20 1/2, 20 3/4, 21, 21 1/4, 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 22, 22 1/4, 22 1/2, 22 3/4, 23, 23 1/4, 23 1/2, 23 3/4, 24, 24 1/4, 24 1/2, 24 3/4, 25, 25 1/4, 25 1/2, 25 3/4, 26, 26 1/4, 26 1/2, 26 3/4, 27, 27 1/4, 27 1/2, 27 3/4, 28, 28 1/4, 28 1/2, 28 3/4, 29, 29 1/4, 29 1/2, 29 3/4, 30, 30 1/4, 30 1/2, 30 3/4, 31, 31 1/4, 31 1/2, 31 3/4, 32, 32 1/4, 32 1/2, 32 3/4, 33, 33 1/4, 33 1/2, 33 3/4, 34, 34 1/4, 34 1/2, 34 3/4, 35, 35 1/4, 35 1/2, 35 3/4, 36, 36 1/4, 36 1/2, 36 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1/4, 357 1/2, 357 3/4, 358, 358 1/4, 358 1/2, 358 3/4, 359, 359 1/4, 359 1/2, 359 3/4, 360, 360 1/4, 360 1/2









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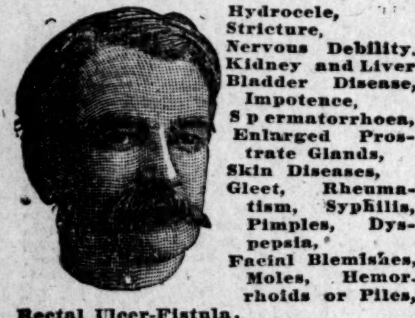
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### IS IT THE BURGLAR?

A Strange Negro Is Held at Americus,  
Ga., for Identification.

SAID TO BE DR. JACKSON'S ASSAILANT

Chief Connolly Has Written a Full De-  
scription, and Is Looking for a  
Telegram.

A negro, who is now under arrest in  
Americus, Ga., is thought to be the as-  
sailant of Dr. R. G. Jackson, who was  
frightfully wounded in the bold personal  
encounter that took place between him and  
the burglar, in his private rooms, several  
weeks ago.

Dr. Jackson is still an invalid on account  
of his wounds and it will, no doubt, be  
several months before he fully completes his  
recovery.

No clue to the missing negro was discov-  
ered until a telegram was received by Chief  
Connolly asking if a negro by the name of  
Charley Slaton, alias Bill Dooley, alias  
Charley Pearson, was wanted in Atlanta.  
In the same telegram a request was made  
for a description of Dr. Jackson's assailant  
and also of the clothes that were stolen  
from his apartment.

The telegram was sent by Chief of Police  
J. B. Lamar, of Americus, Ga. Chief Con-  
nolly immediately wired him to hold the  
negro, stating that a full description of the  
negro would be mailed to him in a letter.

This letter started for Americus yester-  
day afternoon. A full description of the ne-  
gro was obtained and all the information  
that could be procured was mailed to Chief  
Lamar.

If the description of the burglar tallies  
with that of the prisoner now in the station  
house at Americus, Ga. Chief Connolly will  
dispatch an officer on receipt of the telegram  
to bring the negro to Atlanta.

The public is deeply interested in the cap-  
ture of the negro as the burglary and the  
subsequent shooting of Dr. Jackson by the  
negro was one of the boldest ever committed  
in this country.

A telegram in response to Chief Connolly's  
letter will no doubt be received this morn-  
ing.

**No Charges Preferred.**  
No charges have been preferred against  
Patrolman Hamilton for assaulting Reilly  
Culpepper, of Justice Landrum's court last  
Saturday afternoon.

The difficulty was witnessed by quite a  
number of spectators and several of these  
are willing to testify that the patrolman's  
blow was given in response to an epithet  
that he was obliged to resent and one that  
placed him in the attitude of man to man  
and not merely as a patrolman in the exer-  
cise of his duty.

Patrolman Hamilton has been on the po-  
lice force for ten years and during this  
time his conduct has never required inves-  
tigation.

**CHIEF CONNOLLY HAS WRITTEN.**

He Wants a Description of the Negro  
Arrested in Birmingham.

The negro arrested in Birmingham last  
week and supposed to be the one who as-  
saulted Officer Thompson last March a  
year ago, was the topic of conversation in  
police circles yesterday.

Chief Connolly has written to the chief  
of police of Birmingham, Ala., for a de-  
tailed description of the negro arrested in  
that city. He will get a reply this after-  
noon or Wednesday morning.

The negro who made the assault on Of-  
ficer Thompson was a large, burly man  
with light complexion and reddish hair.  
He gave his name as Sidney Maund and  
the entry so appears on the books at the  
police station. The negro arrested in Bir-  
mingham, by the name of Jim Turner.

The arresting officers, however, have rea-  
son to believe that he is the man that is  
wanted.

If the description of Turner corresponds  
with that of Sidney Maund, an officer will  
be dispatched immediately by Chief Con-  
nolly to bring him to the city.

**FINED BY THE RECORDER.**

J. M. Vaughn Pays \$50 for Selling  
Whisky on the Sabbath.

J. M. Vaughn, the Hunter street mer-  
chant whose place of business is in the  
neighborhood of the state capitol, has come  
to the conclusion that selling whisky on  
the Sabbath is not very profitable.

He was tried before Recorder Calhoun yester-  
day afternoon and fined \$50 and costs.  
The technical charge against him was that  
of selling spirituous and malt liquors with-  
out a license and on the Sabbath day.

The city detectives began to investigate  
the matter several days ago. They noticed  
that quite a large number of men patronized  
the establishment and that invariably a cer-  
tain man was drawn from the soda  
fount. It was labeled "coca-cola," but the  
officers came to the conclusion that a blind  
tiger was concealed behind this harmless  
and inoffensive label and they decided to  
investigate the matter. The result of their  
investigation was a case against the dealer.

On the hearing before Judge Calhoun  
yesterday afternoon it was shown that these  
charges were substantially correct and a  
fine of \$50 was accordingly imposed by the  
recorder. The fine was promptly paid.

For nearly a half century Dr. Price's  
Baking Powder has ranked foremost among  
the celebrated household helps of the age.  
As shown by the awards at the world's  
Columbian and Midwinter fairs its fame  
never stood higher than now.

For ladies, the best and purest tonic is  
Angostura Bitters. It effectively cures  
dyspepsia, and tones up the system. Dr.  
J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, M'f'rs. At drug-  
gists.

**Deserving Confidence.**—There is no article  
which so richly deserves the entire confidence  
of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.  
Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial  
Diseases, Coughs, and Colds, should try them.  
Price 25 cents.

50 Lots, \$50 Each.  
Payable in fifty weeks. No such chance  
ever offered before. Call at East Lake  
Company, office 13 North Broad street, for  
maps. oct 27 4t

**Water Cure Sanitarium**  
Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to re-  
ceive and treat a large number of invalids.  
Send postage stamp for circular.  
DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor,  
March 12, 1894.  
mar 12-12m

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading spe-  
cialists in all diseases peculiar to men and  
women. 23 1/2 South Broad street.  
mar 12-12m

\$3.13 round trip Atlanta to Macon,  
including admission to Dixie Fair,  
via Central railroad of Georgia. The  
only line running trains in Union  
passenger station at Macon. Three  
trains daily with elegant parlor cars.  
Tickets now on sale.

**Auction Sale Today at 3 P. M.**  
No. 56 Stonewall st., corner Chapel; a good  
two-story, seven-room residence with lot.  
Attend sale. Samuel W. Goode & Co., 15  
Peachtree st.

**Save Your Money**  
And buy one of those beautiful \$50 lots  
at East Lake. East Lake Company, 13  
North Broad street. oct 27 4t

**PERSONAL.**  
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,  
furniture and room moulding, 94 Marietta  
street. Send for samples.

### Men's Overcoats.

\$10.

Never meant to retail under any  
conditions for less than \$12.50.

We bought three hundred of  
them and got the price down lower  
than it really ought to have been.

### Remember This.

They are not the shoddy, easy-  
to-turn, rusty sort that you expect  
for \$10, but All-wool Beaver, and  
fast color. Well made, well look-  
ing Overcoats; slightly, service-  
able, or they wouldn't be here.

So far as we know, no other  
house in the South can match  
these garments in grace, finish or  
cheapness. They are simply par  
excellence at the price—\$10.

*Eds. Neill Co.*

## JEWELRY AUCTION.

Watches, Diamonds, Sil-  
verware and Jewelry to be  
sold for whatever they will  
bring. Stock must be sold.

**S. MAIER & CO.,**  
10 PEACHTREE ST.  
B. MAIER, Executor.

## SUFFERING

With indigestion and dyspepsia  
and don't know it; stomach out  
of order; can't eat anything;  
weak, nervous, irritable and dis-  
pleased with everything; don't  
know what makes you feel this

way. If you would only take a few doses of Tyner's  
Dyspepsia Remedy, all these uncomfortable feelings  
would be removed, and, as a great physician once ex-  
pressed it, "feel like you could jump over a fence." Indigestion causes 90 per cent of all the suffering in  
this world. The stomach is the great chemical labor-  
atory of the human system, and if it is kept in order,  
you will enjoy perfect health. If you suffer with in-  
digestion, one dose will correct it within five minutes;  
if with dyspepsia, a few doses will cure the worst  
forms. Costs only 50 cents per bottle, and is sold by  
all druggists. Use it and stop.

Manufactured only by—

**C. O. TYNER,**  
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,  
Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

## SUFFERING

### TOLBERT BROS.

44 Decatur Street.

Tolbert's Pat Flour, per barrel ..... \$3.75  
50 lb sack Pat Flour, per barrel ..... 1.50  
Good Patent Flour, per barrel ..... 2.00  
50 lb sack patent flour ..... .50  
50 lb can Best Leaf Lard, per lb. .... .50  
10 lb bucket Best Leaf Lard, per lb. .... .50  
Best Sugar Cured Hams, per lb. .... .12 1/2  
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar ..... 1.00  
15 lbs. Head Rice ..... 1.00  
5 lbs. Best Mocha and Java Coffee ..... 1.00  
Best Green and Black Tea, per lb. .... .50  
1 lb. Can Royal Powder ..... .45  
30 Boxes French Sardines ..... 1.00  
20 Boxes American Sardines ..... 1.00  
5 Cans Salmon Steak ..... 1.00  
New Evaporated Apples, Apricots and  
Peaches, per lb. .... .15  
1 Case two dozen 2 lb Tomatoes ..... 1.50  
50 lbs. Oatmeal ..... 1.00  
20 lbs. New York Buckwheat ..... 1.00  
New Crop New Orleans Syrup, per gal. .50  
Potted Ham and Tongue, per dozen  
cans ..... .75  
Genuine Maple Syrup, per gallon ..... 1.25  
Tolbert's Pat Flour we guarantee to be  
as good as any ever sold in Atlanta or  
money refunded.  
Out of city orders boxed and delivered at  
depot free of charge. Phone 71.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT  
THIS OFFICE—20c. HUNDRED.

### Clothing

of the right kind.

### Clothing

of the proper cut.

### Clothing

in varied assortment.

### Clothing

at the right price.

### Clothing

for Men, Boys and Children.

**HIRSCH BROTHERS**  
44 Whitehall.

## WEDDING PRESENTS.

An endless variety of suitable goods for  
Wedding Gifts. We have made an especial  
effort in selecting and buying new and beautiful  
goods for such occasions.

We can suit the most fas-  
tidious. We can please the  
most exacting.

**MAIER & BERKELE**

JEWELERS, 31 WHITEHALL STREET.

## COAL! COAL!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STEAM	Stocks Coal Co.	DOMESTIC
\$1.50	ATLANTA, GA.	\$3.25
—TO—	YARDS: 85 PETERS, 117 N. PRYOR STS.	—TO—
\$2.75	Phone 527 & 1012.	\$5.50
PER TON.		PER TON.

**COAL** \$1.50 —TO— PER TON  
\$4.50

**SCIPLE SONS,**  
NO. 8 LOYD ST. 'PHONE 203.

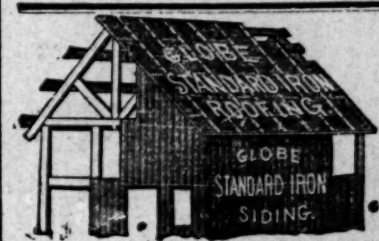
ALL GRADES OF...

**STEAM and DOMESTIC COAL!**

For Sale at Wholesale or Retail by : : : ;

**R. O. CAMPBELL,**

Office 36 North Broad Street. 'Phone 1025.  
Yards Magnolia Street and E. T., V. & G. R. R. 'Phone 394.



**Wrought Iron Pipe  
FITTINGS  
—AND—  
BRASSGOODS**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills,  
Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries,  
Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and sec-  
ond-hand Machinery.

**THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.**  
ATLANTA, GA.

**Trunks, Traveling Bags.**

**Sample Cases.**

**Tourist's Outfits.**

The largest assortment at the  
lowest prices.  
A full line Pocket Books, Card  
Cases, Toilet Cases, Collar and  
Cuff Portfolios, Tool Bags, Etc.

**LIEBERMANN & KAUFMAN,**  
No. 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

Trunk and Valise Repairing

Telephone 1957, 2 Calls

VOL. XX

**CHARLES**

Called to Take  
York C

IN ONE RESPECT

Not a Citizen of N

Does No

FROM HIS DUTY

He Will Speak for

Empire State

New York, October

Charles F. Crisp will

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James Kerr, clerk of

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Happy That Crisp

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will have a good effect

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Senator Murphy passed

at the democratic sta

conference with Chairm

others. Richard Croker

Do Not Believe

The declaration of Will

day that the state democ

supporting David B. Hill

responsible for any Whee

ceived with incredulity